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VOL. VIII NO. 84 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th April ..	Kalyan ..	8987
10th " ..	Konigin Luise ..	10,785 Extra Medical Inspection at 4 p.m
17th " ..	Menora ..	7886
24th " ..	Khiva† ..	9[illegible]
1st May ..	Sardinia ..	6[illegible]
8th " ..	Margha ..	8,238
15th " ..	Morea ..	.0890

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May ..	Naldera ..	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
13th April ..	Dunera ..	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
7th April ..	Ceeyanna ..	Karachi & P.G.10 30 am.
8th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct, noon No 14 Victoria Dock.
9th " ..	Saragola ..	E & S Africa 3 p.m.
9th " ..	Lightning ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
12th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi coasting

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Tokomi Maru	S.Akiyoshi	3356	30th Mar.	10th April.
Sanso Maru	Y.Nishi	3441	3rd Apl.	9th April.
Fukukai Maru	..	..	6th Apr.	17th April.
Shozo Maru	U.Matsumoto	3830	11th Apr.	22nd April.

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Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	15th April	25th April	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	15th Apl	26th Apl	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th Apl.	5th May.	"
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	"

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Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

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Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
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Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

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BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KHIKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
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Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

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BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
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RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

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The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.)

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DAHANU'S NEW LIFE.

THANA DIST. CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DAHANU, April 2.

It is symptomatic of the quickened political consciousness of the people in this country during the last two years that our little town of Dahanu is busy with preparations for holding the 2nd session of the Thana District Conference. A little more than two years ago, Dahanu was a sleepy hollow immersed in its own quiet activities of agriculture and trade apparently untouched by the wave of national spirit which is surging over the country. So apathetic was this place to political activity that in 1918 the visit of two of the most eminent Home Rulers from Maharastra failed to arouse any enthusiasm among its people. Thanks, however, to the time-spirit and to the blundering reactionaries even Dahanu has begun to pulsate with new life and is striving hard to come into line with the rest of the country.

In December 1919, an Association was started under the name of the Peoples' Association and among its activities the first was to entertain the delegates of the Amritsar Congress who travelled by the Congress special from Bombay headed by Mr. Tilak and Mr. Baptista. The news of the intended entertainment spread far and wide in the remotest part of the Taluka and thousands gathered at the station to give a rousing welcome to the tribunes of the people. This stimulated the promoters of the People's Association to greater activity. Their next step, therefore, was to invite the Thana District Conference to hold its 2nd session here and it is a matter of gratification that from the very beginning there has been a very hearty and spontaneous response from all classes of people throughout the Taluka.

The arrangements in connection with the holding of the Conference are very nearly complete and the greatest enthusiasm prevails everywhere. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has been elected President. He has wired back his acceptance provisionally. In case, however, Mr. Patel has to sail for England, without being able to preside, the Reception Committee has decided to invite Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara to preside over the deliberations of the Conference which are to take place on 2nd, 3rd and 4th May next.

It has also been decided to hold during the Conference Week, a Temperance Conference and a meeting of the Thana District Home Rule League. A Railway Conference, and a Social Reform Conference will also probably be held.

KHILAFAT.

The question of the Khilafat is exercising the minds of the people here as elsewhere. The number of Mahomedans in this town is barely 150, out of the total popuation of 5,000, and yet so complete is the Hindu-Mahomedan unity that the 2nd Khilafat Day was observed here with a striking success on the 19th March last when all the shops in the town were closed. Funds also were collected and sent to the Central Khilafat Fund at Bombay.

THE ECLECTISM OF CHRISTIANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A contemporary has published the details of an interesting paper on "Survival of religious usages among Catholics", read by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., Joint Sessions Judge of Thana, before the Anthropological Society. In this paper Mr. Saldanha quite rightly admits that Christianity is indebted to ancient religions for many practices that it has adopted. Mr. Sandanha, however, only gives some details of usages among Indian Catholics in this country borrowed from Hinduism, though in passing he made a brief reference to the doctrine of Trinity. If Mr. Saldanha had dug a little more deeply he would have found that most of the practices of Christianity in general, and of Catholicism in particular, are to be traced to earlier religions. Christianity accepted the notion of earlier religions, about the primeval spiritual state of man and his fall on account of an act of disobedience. This notion Christianity borrowed from Judaism—a myth which in all probability originated with an earlier race, the Babylonians. The very foundation of Christianity, namely, the theory of Redemption and Atonement, is built on this myth, and this explains the bitter opposition of Christianity to the theory of evolution which teaches that man is descended from the lower animals. The proof of the scientific version of the evolution of man is now so overwhelming that there are not a few cultured clergymen who do not accept it.

The Sacraments, those sacred religious ordinances of Christianity are almost all derived from earlier religions. Baptism as taught by John the Baptist, was to wash away one's sins in a sacred river just as the Hindus have believed from time immemorial. The Jordan for the purpose of washing away one's sins was as sacred as the Ganges and the Nurbadda are to this day. Children in the beginning were not baptized. It was only in 253 that St. Cyprian established at the Council of Carthage the necessity for the baptism of infants on account of original sin. The theory of Atonement was to be found in all ancient religions. In accepting even the revolting notion of vicarious punishment Christianity only copied the barbarous notions of semi-civilized people who practised such deeds. The sacrament of bread and wine owes its origin to cruder barbaric belief. The eating of the God was an important rite in many religions, an idea undoubtedly suggested by the notion of similarity if not pure cannibalism as some think. At any rate the Catholics do believe that by partaking of the sacrament of the Eucharast they actually eat and drink the blood of God. Originally this sacrament was observed as a commemorative repast, but theological prevarications have now transformed it into a rite which savours of cannibalism. The sacrament of encharistic was an important rite of Mithraism which flourished many centuries before Christ. As stated by Mr. Saldanha the deification of men was practised by older religions and Christianity only followed suit. So also is the belief in the Trinity. The Egyptians had an elaborate system of Trinity in which Osivis Amen and Ra or Osivis, Isis and Horns were important figures. The Assyrians likewise had their Trinity in Anuy Mull-il and Ea and the Hindus their Trimurti in Brahma Vishnu and Siva. It is the same conception all round though, of course, Christian theologians have exhausted all their ingenuity in trying to devise a different meaning altogether for their Trinity. The recent article in the "Examiner" referred to by Mr. Saldanha is an example of the effort of the religious casuist in trying to harmonize an absurdity with reason. To be more correct though the Catholic does not exactly believe in a trinity, but rather in a quaternity as Mary who is called Queen of Heaven, is a most important person in the central heads of the pantheon.

The Catholics believe in amulets, scapulars, rings, medals, rozaries, etc., in the same manner as people of other religions do. The Thibetans, the Hindu Yogis or the Mahomedan Fakirs have as much faith in their amulets, taviz and beads as the most devoted Catholics.

Christianity has adopted many pagan festivals some of them astrological, as Easter which must be as near the Vernol Equinox as possible. A study of the eclectism of Christianity is indeed interesting and calculated to render one more broad-minded towards other creeds.—Yours, etc.

C. L. D.

THE MESSENGER OF PEACE!!

(Regd.) "AMRITDHARA" (Regd.)
Is
The Infallible remedy.
The Panacea for the world.
The Best household drug.
The Elixir of Life.
The Cure-all of the day.
The One-in-all remedy.
The new life-food.
The wonder of the world.
in Curing all Diseases.

To Cure

miraculously, speedily and satisfactorily, all diseases such as—

Acidity, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Flatulence, Indigestion, Fevers of all kinds Gout, Cholera, Plague, Pneumonia, Catarrh, all Aches and pains, all swellings anywhere in the body, all burns and itches wherever found in the body Ringworm, Neurasthenia, Neuralgia, Scabies, etc., etc., etc.

Use Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, Yaidya's great invention,

"AMRITDHARA."

Don't think Amritdhara as an ordinary drug. It is the result of years of study and experience in medical world and it surely cures nearly all human diseases. Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Descriptive book "Amrit" free. Write to-day.

Testimonials.

Naval Hospital Road, Madras, 16 May, 14.

Gentlemen,

..A few days back my daughter had a terrible pain in the tooth, and she could not sleep. So I had once applied "Amritdhara" and fonnd it gave instant relief, and from that time she has not suffered.

(Sd.) E. J. Westwood.

Cuttuck.

Dear Sir,

I have found Amritdhara working wonderfully in the cases I have tried.

(Sd.) Rai S. C. Naik Bahadur.

I have tried Amritdhara on my son for Rheumatism. It has done him a lot of good,

(Sd) R. E. A. Ballard, Lanowla.

24,000 such Trstimonials.

The Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy,
Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office.
Only postal and telegraphic address—Amritdhara 7, LAHORE.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories.

Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.

Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla,
Merchants and Agents,
GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE
Branch Office :—"Anarkali Street, Lahore."
Telegraphic address :—"Chawlas, Lahore."

BLEACHING POWDER
DON'T WASTE MONEY. Consult us and we will tell you all about—
ELECTROLYTIC BLEACH
Cheaper in cost, Stronger in quality, and Uniform in Strength. Working in about Thirty Mills, Railways and Hospitals.
Write to—**JAVERI & Co.,**
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

This is the Bottle

Bovril is the only beef preparation which has been proved by an eminent British physiologist to contain body-building powers of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

Therefore, insist on Bovril. Do not be put off with any substitute or colourable imitation.

BOVRIL

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500 Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 100,000.

WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For Particulars apply at once mention this paper to the Secretary 20, Gray Street Calcutta.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSBCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....(30-12-19) Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 14,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Fever Drops (144 Germicide (general preventive)	1—0—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	0—10—0
Influenza solution	1—0—0
Liver Solution	0—10—0
	1—4—0

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Universal Embrocation	1—0—0

For further particulars write to :— **M. J. GAJJAR,**
22 24 O. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

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on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTIDIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt reliable. Cheapest repairs painting remodelling etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. 9691

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LEASE on shore or long period a piece of LAND at Parel, near Fergusson Road, with nice frontage. Good for Industry, etc. For particulars apply Messrs. SIMON & MOTILAL, "Times" Building. 10

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—LEDGER CLERKS, those with experience only need apply—ARMY & NAVY STORES. 4

WANTED—One certified ACCOUNTANT and one CASHIER. Apply stating terms to Box No. 349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9986

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing Marine and Fire Insurance and also accounts. Good prospects and salary to an efficient man. Apply sharp to Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9955

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for Hosiery, glassware and sundries, etc. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally to Messrs. G. R. CHAUBAL & SONS, Juma Masjid Bombay. 9995

WANTED—An experienced EUROPEAN MANAGER for an Export and Import House. Good prospects. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9985

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing Gujarati, one knowing correspondence and book-keeping preferred. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 11

WANTED—A Hindu thoroughly competent and experienced in Export and Import, chiefly cotton, for a responsible post in Japan. Only experienced need apply with testimonials to Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 12

WANTED—A CLEAK with knowledge of accounts, must know typewriting. Pay Rs. 60 to 80 p.m. Apply personally to S. CILENTO c/o the Italian Stores, Meadows Street, between 10-30 and 11-30 a.m. 9996

WANTED—An experienced MILL MANAGER for a Local Mill. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating minimum salary required to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9721

WANTED—A SCIENCE UNDERGRADUATE for High School, Bansda State. Salary Rs. 50 per month rising up to Rs. 75. Apply to N. K. AMBEGAOKAR, Dewan, Bansda State, with copies of certificates, if any. 9965

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A smart TYPIST with good speed. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 according to qualifications. Apply CROMPTON'S, BOMBAY, LTD., 25-37, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9973

WANTED—By an important Motor Car Company, CUSTOM CLERK. Only men with experience need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 350, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9983

WANTED—Native SURVEYOR DRAUGHTSMAN for service in Persia 18 months' agreement. Salary with allowance Rs. 200 to experienced man. Apply in person between 11 and 12 a.m. on 8th April to Grove, c/o Shaw Wallace & Co., Taj Building, Wallace Street. 6

WANTED—QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for German East Africa (British), salary Rs. 180 rising to Rs. 200 p.m. free passage 2nd class both ways, three years' agreement. Applicants accepting the above conditions only should apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3

WANTED—Respectable gentleman as one of Managing Directors in Bombay of a Liquidated. Pay Rs. 500 to 1,000 per month, with increase, plus commission and premium. Company's Prospect very bright and successful. Only one that can invest Rs. 25,000 in fully paid Company's shares need apply to Box No. 353 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9991

WANTED.

WANTED—A LOAN of four lacs on mortgage of property worth about ten lacs, good locality; interest at 9 per cent. Apply to M. E. ANKLESWARIA, 241, Belasis Road, Byculla. 2

A GENTLEMAN lawyer and a graduate of London University, shortly leaving for East Africa, is willing to undertake any suitable business or commission. Apply Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9979

FOR SALE.

A few Brand New Ford, five-seater Cars, FOR SALE. Just arrived from Canada. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 9951

ON VIEW—Bona-fide sale of Sir J. Heaton's valuable furniture, etc., at Harkners Road, Malabar Hill. Sale on SATURDAY the 10th instant. 13

FOR SALE—Quite new, four cylinder, FORD TOURING CAR from fresh stock. Write Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9963

FOR SALE—Melted TALLOW, about 4,200 maunds (Bombay), immediate delivery. Offers invited. Excellent chance for Soapmakers, Mill-owners and Exporters. DELHI BOMBAY TRADING CO., Post Box 368, Bombay. 9987

TO BE LET.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, suitable for offices Show-rooms etc, in Mangaldas Market. Apply to the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET Co., Ltd., No. 50/52, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. 9984

TO LET—During temporary absence of owner from India, from 1st June to end of November, 1920, all the three flats in "MALDON HOUSE", new Marine Lines, partially furnished. For particulars apply to S. MEHTA, Retreat Shahibag, P. O. Ahmedabad. 9900

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 16,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. ept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE HATTERSLEY MILLS CO., LTD.

THE SHARE LISTS of the above Company will be CLOSED to the public on the 10th instant in consequence of the heavy oversubscription of shares.

ALLEN BROS. & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.

The Hattersley Mill Co., Ltd.,
Canada Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 6th April, 1920.
9990

"CARS FOR PRIVATE HIRE."

MOTOR CARS will be SUPPLIED on PRIVATE HIRE by DAILY, WEEKLY or MONTHLY contracts at the rate of annas six per mile within the five miles' radius from Victoria Terminus and waiting charges Re. 1-4-0 per hour. Tariff sheet on application. Please write to

SHAW WADDINGTON,
Managing Agents,
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Limited,
315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
9943

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG. & WVG. MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINB of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th April 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office No. 7 Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, out of Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 31st December 1919
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Gopaldas Trikamjee as a Director in place of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal who died on 20th September 1919.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Pestonjee M. Kanga and Sadanand Ramkrishna who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 23rd April 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 29th March, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after 3rd May 1920 between 12 to 3 p.m. (S.T.) except on Saturdays and Sundays. 9969

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD.

ONE Black Leather Vanity BAG, containing Big Amethyst Crystal lock, Long Gold Chain, Gold Brooch with Diamonds and Sapphires, Bunch of three keys, some letters, pencils and Rs. 2. Apply POLICE STATION, Colaba causeway. 16

MESOPOTAMIA RIVERCRAFT.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of certain Barges Motor launches and small craft now lying at Bombay, Karachi, &c., which were intended for despatch to Mesopotamia but which had not been despatched when the war terminated.

Tenders must reach the undersigned not later than noon on the 21st April from whom catalogues can be obtained on application.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay.
9872

WANTED.

COMPETENT SIGNALLERS and CLERKS, (Typists preferred) on yearly Temporary Establishment. Starting pay Rs. 30 plus 50 per cent. Provisional Allowance so long as it is admissible. Apply sharp with testimonials to—

(Sd.) S. A. MAYBURY LEWIS,
Executive Engineer,
Nira Right Bank Canal,
Lonand District.

Lonand,
(M. & S. M. Ry.)
2nd April, 1920. 9971

NOTICE.

FROM the 6th April, 1920, our address will be GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Bombay (Entrance from Ramport Row via Bakehouse Lane).

9930 GEO. SERVICE & CO.

MESSRS. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS

DESIRE their clients to be good enough to take away their old papers including books of account now lying in their office before the 12th instant as they are removing to their new premises at the Nanabhai Lane on the 18th instant.

Such records as have not been taken away will be destroyed.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1920.
9956

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

NOW AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine; Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO., Oak Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in consequence of the sale by Mr. Cecil Arnold Flower of the business of Mill Stores Suppliers and contractors carried on at Times Building, Hornby Road, under the name and style of C. Flower and Co., Kamalnath Bhawanishankar Sanzgiri has as from the 26th day of March, 1920, severed his connection with and retired from the said firm. Mr. Cecil Arnold Flower will be solely responsible for all the debts and liabilities of the firm. As from that date Mr. Kamalnath Bhawanishankar Sanzgiri has ceased to sign for and on behalf of the said firm of C. Flower and Co., or Mr. Cecil Arnold Flower and all powers of attorney held by him from the firm or Mr. Cecil Arnold Flower have been determined.

Dated at Bombay this 7th day of April, 1920.

KAMALNATH B. SANZGIRI.

NOTICE.

WE are instructed by our client Mr. GULAMALI HASSANJI to inform the public, which we hereby do, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given by him in favour of his Munim, Mr. Tyebali Shamsuddin is CANCELLED and if any person deals with the said Tyebali Shamsuddin on behalf of our client, he will do so at his risk.

MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Gulamali Hassanji.
Bombay, 7th April, 1920. 5

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.

ISSUE OF 7,600 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 150 PER SHARE.

NOTICE OF FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, at a meeting of the Directors held on 30th March, 1920, it was resolved to make a First Call of Rs. 50 per Share and to make it payable at the registered office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before 15th June 1920.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
14

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Offices, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December, 1919. To declare a Dividend. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; to confirm the appointment of new Director; and to sanction increase in Directors' fees. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 21st April, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Bombay, 31st March, 1920.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir JUJMOHANDAS VARJIVANDAS and LADY LAXMIBAI his wife of Bombay have contracted to sell all their right, title and interest in the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the three messuages and tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Fort Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 608, 609, 610 and New Survey Nos. 8489 and 8490 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by property formerly of the said Varjeemohandas Varjeevandas, Raghanathdas Gopaldas and Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the West partly by Fort Street and partly by Mody Street on or towards the North by Fort Street and on or towards the South by a common passage and which said dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 57, 967, 969 and 961-963-965 respectively.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNABAI SADANAND FATERPEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a singing girl, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SUNDRABAI SADANAND FATERPEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a singing girl, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHAN HEATON, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
9928 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KALLIANPUR HARIHAR BHAT, of Bombay, Sarswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, late temporary Captain in the Indian Medical Service. ..... Deceased.

K. SUNDARABAI, of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at A/2, Saraswat Co-operative Building at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, widow of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 27th day of March, 1920
(Sd.) SUNDERABAI,
7 (Petitioner (widow in person).

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PHIROZSHA RUSTOMJI THANAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to CHHIBA KARSON PATELL, of Bombay, Moeni Hindu Inhabitant who has agreed to sell the same to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 2nd Marine Street, Dhobitalao, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 515, New No. Old Survey No. 8 and New Survey No. 2/8298 and bounded on the East by the property of Muncherji Ruttonji Kerawalla, on the West by the property of Nusserwanji Pestonji Colabawalla, on the North by the aforesaid 2 Marine Street, and on the South by the property of Nanabhai Rustomji Thanawalla which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2574 and Street Nos. 52-54 and were formrly and are now in the occupation of the said Phirozsha Rustomji Thanawalla and his tenants.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
9994 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TAYABALLI CAMRUDIN JARIWALLA has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or to any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in the cart called Chandanwadi in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580, New No. 2770, Old Survey No. 69, New Survey No. 8226 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3222 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hirjibhai Hormasji Sethna, on or towards the West by the Private passage or lane belonging to the premises now being described, on or towards the North by the property of Motibai, widow and on or towards the South by the property of Rama Appa.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1920.
JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
9997 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, DINNER SERVICE, CHOICE PLATEDWARE, SET OF BOOKS FOR AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC, TRIUMPH FREE ENGINE CLUTCH MOTOR CYCLE WITH SIDE CAR, EVINRUDE BOAT PETROL MOTOR, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach House," First floor Sassoon Dock Road, No. 2, Middle Colaba, valuable teak and blackwood Household Furniture, etc., such as:—Dining table, chairs, teapoys, sideboard, Japanese fancy vases, blackwood drawing Room suite, centre table, special richly carved cuckoo striking clock, book case, special plate glass fish aquarium with gold fish, ceiling fan with regulator, fancy electric zoomars and pendants, electric kettle, electric table fans, rich electric shades, dumbwaiter, soda glasses, wine glasses, pictures, teakwood double bed complete with mattress, glass door almirahs, roll top writing desk specially made to order, clothes basket, wash basins, electric table lamp, meateafe, lot of photographic materials, developing dishes, Primus stoves, aluminum utensils, Triumph free engine 3½ H.P. motor cycle with side car, Evinrude 4 H.P. Boat Petrol Motor, etc., etc.

The property of Jehangir R. Wadia Esq., Automobile Engineer, proceeding to America.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Grand Auction sale of Superior Silk, Cotton, Woollen, Gold and Silver embroidered Piece Goods and Silk, Cotton and Wollen Hosiery from Bhavnagar State.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th day of April 1920, and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior Silk, Cotton and woollen piece goods and Hosiery choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji K. C. S. I. of Bhavnagar.

In lots suitable to private users Tailors and out fitters and dealers in silk, cotton and woollen piece goods, hosiery.

The above are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 491 BAGS WHEAT KARACHI.

On SATURDAY, the 10th April 1920 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Musjid Road near Messrs. Vussenji and Sons by order of Messrs. Bholanai Niranjandas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Imperial Flour and Oils Mills Ltd., and their Agents Messrs. Allarakhia Thavar and Co.

418 Bags wheat Karachi, Bangla quality from Chukarkana Station Punjab including

46 bags per R. R. No. V967.
193 Bags per R. R. No. V963.
180 bags per R. R. No. V964.

On account and at the risk of Messrs Bhavan Jivraj and Co., Proprietors of Th. Duncan Road Flour Mills.

73 bags wheat Karachi Bagla quality booked from Bhalika Station (Punjab) as per Rly. Recpt. No. 26485.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 775 BAGS WHEAT KARACHI.

On SATURDAY, the 10th April 1920 at 4-15 (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at Musjid Road near Messrs. Vussenji and Sons by order of Messrs. Radiaram Laxmandas and on account and at the risk of The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Ltd., and their Agents, Messrs. Allarakhia Thavar and Co.

775 Bags wheat Karachi Bagla quality booked from Chukarkan Station (Punjab) as per undermentioned Rly. Receipts.

195 bags per R. R. No. V888.
390 bags per R. R. No. V962.
190 bags per R. R. No. V966.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS WHEAT KARACHI.

On SATURDAY, the 10th April 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Musjid Road near Messrs Vussenji and Sons by order of Messrs. Mulraj Daulattam and on account and at the risk of The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Ltd., and their Agents Messrs. Allarakhia Thaver & Co.

500 Bags Wheat Karachi Bagla quality booked from Chukarkhan Station, Panjab, as per under mentioned Ry. Receipts.

432 Bags per R. R. No. V940.
68 Bags per R. R. No. V947.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th inst at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Docks No. 7 and 8, by order of Messrs. Sheriff Hassam and Co. and on account and at the risk of A. Meyer, Esq.—

Ex. S. S. "INDO MARU."

250 bags each 36 loaves Egyptian Loaf Sugar, marked Bekhor.

The above goods are lying at Victoria Docks No. 7 and 8 and must be removed by purchasers at their own cost.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 225 CASKS AMERICAN ROSIN.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Port Trust Godown at Carnac Bunder by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Keshavji Ramdas Kharawala.

About 225 casks American Rosin G quality No. 114, 774 lbs. gross.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR BICYCLE WITH A SIDE-CAR OF HARLEY-DAVIDSON MAKER.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, one motor bicycle with a side-car of Harley-Davidson combination, 9 H.P. 1917, Model gas, head, side and tail lamps with separate generators, khaki covers on side-car, bulb horn, pump, complete set of tools, spares including tube, new inlet valve and carburrattor completely overhauled and in perfect condition.

AUCTION SALE OF 1943 BAGS JAVA GRANULATED SUPERIOR SUGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Bonded Warehouse, Princess Dock by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. A. Isfahani.

1943 bags each 2 cwt. Java Granulated Superior Sugar 1918 crop.

Bombay, 8th April, 1920.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,914 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Wari Bunder opposite the Dry Dock, on account of the Underwriters.

Ex. S. S. "SHINGO MARU."

About 2,177 Full pressed bales high class stapled Cotton slightly water damaged.

About 737 Full pressed bales high class stapled Cotton slightly burnt by fire.

The above bales have been salved from the recent fire which took place on board the above steamer.

The Bales will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th April, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING SAT. 10TH APRIL.

THE EMPIRE

At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"DADDY LONG LEGS"

THE MARY PICKFORD MASTERPIECE!!

featuring

The World's Sweetheart

MARY PICKFORD

A Veritable Vision of Loveliness!

The most admired, adored and worshipped in the Feminine part of the World!

The heart-breaking beauty of

MARY PICKFORD

Commencing next Saturday 10th April

MATHESON LANG

The most popular Screen-hero of the Day in a Feast of real Oriental Splendour and Spirit

MR. WU

in a film version of the terrific stage success—the tale of the outraged Father and of his Vendetta of ruthless hatred.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

presents

Baby Marie Osborne

AND

LITTLE SAMBO

IN

Dolly's Vacation

A comedy drama in five amusing acts.

A picture for the Kiddies and grown ups.

PATHE REVIEW

A weekly film Magazine devoted to Art, Science, Mocks, Travel and sports—Interesting and educative.

PATHE GAZETTE

Carpentier. Grundhoven Boxing Match at Monte Carlo. Order in he Court (Comic)

Times: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

Sunday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

The Week is fading away!

After to-morrow Eve you with miss one of the finest soul-elevating screen Dramas that has ever been offered to the Bombay Public.

"LES MISERABLES"

The Master Production of William Fox being the exact screen interpretation of Victor Hugo's Immortal Story—the Sparkling Gem of French Literature, rightly characterised as

THE GREATEST EPIC AND DRAMATIC WORK OF FICTION.

ever created or conceived—acclaimed everywhere as

"THE GOSPEL OF THE POOR"

TWO-DAYS MORE—ONLY TWO.

THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

is now the recognised rendezvous of cultured Society of Bombay, because people have by now come to realise that here they get unmistakably the very pick, the very best of the choicest Films that Great Britain and America and France are able to send out.

THE WHOLE PICTURE

will be screened—all the Eleven Parts—from Beginning to End.

Four Shows Daily:—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. S.T.)

Rates:—Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class 12 Annas; Upper Row 8 Annas; Second Class 6 Annas; Third Class 2 Annas.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

The First and Only Film Version of the World's

THE TRUTHFUL KING

"HARISCHANDRA"

The Great Mythological Drama

The Tale of the Ancient Hindus

GREAT AND TRUTHFUL KING

Produced under the most skilful Direction and Supervision by a large and skilful Company of Rich Scenery. Gorgeous Settings. Glorious Story.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!! TO-MORROW!!!

ROMEO & JULIET

FEATURING

FRANCIS BUSHMAN & BEVERLEY BAYNE.

Commencing Next Week, Saturday 10th April

Antonio Moreno and Carol Holloway

IN

"The Iron Test"

VITAGRAPH'S latest and Greatest SERIAL.

SATURDAY NEXT

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) will present

"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

Do you believe divorce is righteous? Do you believe that marriage, under all circumstances, is for all time? Do you believe that there is NO CONDITION nor circumstance that justifies legal separation?

Well—the great Novelist, HALL CAINE, answers these questions for you! And answers them in a manner to make you sit upright in your chair!—Have you read his Immortal Book!

"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

Mary despises her husband, who is her husband in name only. She loves Martin. Her husband refuses to divorce her, because as her husband he receives an income. Is Mary justified in taking as her mate, the man of her choice?

Wait—till you see the sensational Society Drama on the screen of the leading picture house.

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Some startling revelations about your so-called marriage ties are in wait for you.

Mary hated and despised her profligate husband who had run away with another woman, though refusing to divorce her. She went to the man she loved, though she was not divorced. Was she justified? If you see "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," (from Hall Caine's great novel), a Paramount-Artcraft Special picture, you will sympathize with Mary, and you may change your views. It will be shown at the

"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

(A 5-Reel Society Drama—6,000 feet.

The Director, Hugh Ford, believes he has one of the most powerful dramas ever undertaken for the screen. Hall Caine is known as a master of emotion in his novels and "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," is the greatest seller of all his books.

SOMETHING EXCEPTIONALLY SENSATIONAL IS PROMISED TO YOU.

Written for the screen by one of the most successful of scenarists, from one of the most popular and best-selling novels of one of the most famous of present-day writers; staged by one of the world's greatest directors with elaborate attention to the proper settings and environment, to portray the atmosphere and thes spirit of the story; enacted by a cast, every member of which was as carefully selected as matched pearls are selected for a necklace for an empress; and photographed by one of the most expert motion photographers in to the world, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" is well-nigh perfect in every detail.

COME—IF YOU ARE A MAN OR WOMAN WITH A SOUL!

NEXT SATURDAY!

EXCELSIOR

THEATRE

Commencing Monday 12th April 1920.

9-30 At 9-30

THE

Leyland Hodgson Revue
Leyland Hodgson Revue
Leyland Hodgson Revue

COMPANY

30—ARTISTES—30

A Brilliant Combination of Stars' Direct from England in the

LATEST LONDON REVUES

Monday, Tuesday. Wednesday, & Sunday April 12th, 13th, 14th & 18th.

VAUDEVILLE

Thursday Friday, & Saturday April 15th, 16th, & 17th.

"JERRY & Co."

By Arrangement with Lew Lake, Esq.)

Booking at S. ROSE & Co.,

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

"Land O' Lizards"

GOLD since time begun, has been the cause of greed, hatred and blood-lust among mankind. Never perhaps, has the evil it can do been better illustrated than in "LAND O' LIZARDS."

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company of First Class Artistes presenting

THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day Thursday 8th April at 9-30 p.m.

"MR. WU"

Friday 9th April

"NAUGHTY WIFE"

Saturday and Sunday, 10th and 11th April

"The Voice from the Minaret"

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre,

Fourth instalment

Chapters 10--11--12.

of the popular Vitagraph Serial

THE WOMAN IN THE WEB

Full of Mystery, Suspense, Adventure also the Newest New Screen Magazine and a Sensible Comic at

Cinema Magestic.

4 Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-15 & 10-30.

Commencing Saturday 17th inst.

The Latest Mythological Production of the Hindusthan Cinema Film Co.

SHREE RAMA JANMA

OR

THE BIRTH OF RAMA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

A Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The five-reel Vitagraph Photoplay

"A Stitch in Time."

Midnight meeting in his own studio wrecks romance of famous artist and author.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

Commencing 15th April:

15th—AIDA	23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
16th—FAUST	24th—IL TROVATORE
17th—LA TOSCA	25th—PEARL FISHERS
18th—CARMEN	26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
19th—RIGOLETTO	27th—LA JUIVE
20th—LA BOHEME	28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
21st—MIGNON	29th—DEMON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA	

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2. Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Boxes and seats for the above whole season at a Reduction of 15 %.

Five o'clock MATINEES on 17th and 24th April of OPERAS which will be declared hereafter on arrival of the Company.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

Boxes, Stalls, Dress Circle, and Balcony for night and Matinee performances may be Reserved at S. ROSE & CO.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 7.

Rain has been limited to falls in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal. Sibsagar has had one inch and Barisal a half. The temperature continues below normal in North-West India and the United Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th April 1920.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.816 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.7 "
Dew Point	68.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.657 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 "
Maximum temparature of Air	89.1 "
Minimum do. do.	75.4 "
Gentral Directions of Wind from mkinight to midnight	NNW,N,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind	191 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in all Prings' Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	7	m 1	1	26	8	m 7	3	16	0
		1	44a	27	3	7	28a	18	11
Thu.	8	m 1	29	26	0	m 7	31	16	7
		2	16a	25	6	8	3a	19	8
Fri	9	m 1	59	25	3	m 8	2	17	8
		2	50a	25	0	8	43a	20	5
Sat.	10	m 2	32	24	6	m 8	39	18	1
		3	30a	25	1	9	33a	21	0
Sun.	11	m 3	12	23	10	m 9	3	18	11
		4	25a	24	6	11	12a	21	5
Mon	12	m 4	24	23	3	m 10	49	19	6
		5	42a	24	4				
Tues	13	m 5	56	23	2	m 1	2	21	0
		7	12a	24	7	0	18a	19	9

April	7 (Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h. 28m.	Sunset.	6h. 54m.
"	8 (Thursday)	" 6h. 28m.	"	6h. 54m.
"	9 (Friday)	" 6h. 27m.	"	6h. 54m.
"	10 (Saturday)	" 6h. 26m	"	6h. 54m
"	11 (Sunday)	" 6h. 25m	"	6h. 55m
"	12 (Monday)	" 6h. 24m.	"	6h. 55m.
"	13 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 24m.	"	6h. 55m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 1920 April.	34.	4h.	24-7m p.m.
Last Quarter "	11d.	6h.	54-2m p.m.
New Moon "	19d.	3h.	13-1m. a.m
First Quarter "	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Both day and night temperatures are moderately below normal.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is moderately or considerably below the average both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is 5deg to 10deg below normal in Rajputana; night temperature is below the average throughout, the deficiency ranging up to 13deg at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Indore. Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures continue in slight or moderate defect except locally on the Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is overcast at Raipur and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division, but is above it in the east. Temperature is below the average both by day and night in the northwestern districts, but is above normal at night in the southeast.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Bombay, where the sky is clear and the air is drier than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal except in east Hyderabad. Night temperature is in moderate excess in the south Bombay Deccan, but is in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for 0.12in of rain at Nizamabad. Fine dry weather with temperature much lower than usual continues in northern India. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

A few thunderstorms are likely in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th April 1920.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in east Bengal and south Hyderabad, the chief amounts being Silchar half an inch, Narayanganj one and a half and Hyderabad (Deccan) a quarter. Temperature is below normal in northwest India and the west of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7th APL. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	74.5	64.1	80	..	9.91	—0.42
Do. (6th)	74.2	60.8	71	..	9.91	—0.59
Jask	84.0	65.2	78	..	6.97	+2.99
Muskat	88.2	71.7	54	..	0.82	—2.82
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.4	60.4	53	..	1.98	+0.36
Rawalpindi	77.0	50.0	61	..	3.47	—0.53
Lahore	86.3	54.9	43	..	3.53	—0.24
Hissar	89.6	58.5	34	..	1.76	—0.5
Ambala	88.6	57.4	26	..	4.33	—1.66
Delhi	88.0	65.8	29	..	2.32	—0.12
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	91.2	63.0	26	..	2.10	+0.27
Manipuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	92.3	61.1	23	..	0.94	—0.89
Cawnpore	91.8	64.1	27	..	1.46	—0.73
Allahabad	95.4	60.3	23	..	1.04	—1.21
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95.1	58.8	31	..	0.78	—0.24
Karachi	88.0	67.1	49	..	0.45	—1.05
Ajmer	88.4	61.2	29	..	2.64	+1.23
Jalpur	89.0	62.2	16	..	2.74	+1.35
Kotah	92.6	66.6	15	..	2.02	—0.80
Mount Abu	78.0	60.0	19	..	0.78	—0.40
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.6	63.5	53	..	0.12	—0.36
Dwarka	86.3	74.7	52	..	1.07	+0.23
Veraval	87.1	65.6	55	..	0.76	+1.23
Rajkot	94.3	58.7	34	..	2.10	+0.19
Bhavnagar Para	97.0	64.6	9	..	3.68	+3.64
Surat	98.9	66.5	59	..	4.06	+0.62
Ahmedabad	100.6	65.9	17	..	1.30	—0.48
Deesa	98.3	63.8	20	..	0.00	+2.45
Neemuch	90.1	60.2	30	..	3.31	+3.82
Indore	96.6	63.1	15	..	4.04	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	95.9	68.9	22	..	1.32	—1.59
Sangor	93.8	66.4	19	..	0.69	—1.44
Hoshangabad	98.1	72.4	18	..	3.68	+1.77
Khandwa	101.8	67.2	20	..	6.84	+5.31
Akola	106.3	72.5	14	..	0.71	—0.40
Amraoti	103.6	77.1	13	..	3.13	+0.58
Nagpur	102.4	77.7	20	..	1.62	—1.19
Chanda	104.7	83.0	30	..	1.37	—1.71
Raipur	101.8	77.4	47	..	1.37	—1.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.1	76.3	62	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri	88.3	75.5	65	..	0.73	—0.25
Marmagoa	88.8	77.9	75	..	3.91	+2.67
Karwar	90.3	75.4	83	..	3.11	+1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.8	65.2	20	..	1.82	+0.71
Ahmednagar	101.2	67.2	24	..	4.13	+1.29
Poona	100.8	69.0	28	..	2.53	+1.19
Sholapur	104.4	80.5	16	..	2.79	+0.87
Pilapur	102.4	82.2	29	..	2.43	+0.38
Bedgaum	98.5	73.8	29	..	2.84	+1.68
Aurangabad	100.9	74.9	9	..	2.14	+0.16
Nizamabad (Indr)	105.7	78.9	56	0.12	2.01	+0.79
Hyderabad	100.4	76.9	60	..	9.5	..
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.8	79.1	72	..	9.21	+5.84
Calicut	92.0	81.6	78	..	19.47	+12.31
Cochin	93.5	8 .1	76	0.06	21.57	+9.54
Colombo	89.1	77.4	72	..	29.89	+0.24
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.2	74.1	73	..	11.78	+4.71
Bellary	104.3	78.5	37	..	6.31	+3.65
Cuddapah	105.	79.2	60	..	9.68	+4.57
Madras	91.7	74.8	69	..	24.94	+6.00
Bangalore	96.6	69.8	70	..	7.29	+3.09
Coimbatore	100.2	76.8	68	..	6.51	+0.349
Trichinopoly	102.7	78.1	74	..	21.96	+12.50
Negapatam	90.1	77.9	69	..	33.55	+23.2

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 7th April, 1920 was 30.079 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroids the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readings given.

COLOURED PORTRAITS OF INDIAN LEADERS.

Mr. C. Nageshwara Rao, artist, deserves to be congratulated on his enterprise in publishing a series of coloured photogravures of well-known leaders of public opinion in India. The series so far published includes portraits of Messrs M. A. Jinnah, Motilal Ghosh, Arbindo Ghose, Lajpatrai, B. G. Horniman, B. G. Tilak, B. C. Pal, M. K. Gandhi, M. M. Malaviya, Motilal Nehru, Drs. Subramani Iyer and Rabindranath Tagore, Swami Shraddhanand, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Ali Brothers with their mother and the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The printing of the coloured photogravures has been nicely executed by the well-known studio of Messrs. U. Ray and Sons, Calcutta, who are experts in the line. Mr. Row intends to increase shortly the list of leaders in his series. These photogravures will form an excellent album which many would like to keep with them out of patriotic considerations. The likenesses of almost all of the persons included in the list have been brought out in a remarkable degree. The photogravures are being sold at two annas each, the Bharat Swadeshi Stores, Princes Street, Bombay, being appointed sole selling agents in Bombay Presidency and Rajputana.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, April 6th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,505,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	237,000
East Indian " "	170,000
American " "	4,627,000
Other " "	220,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 5th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	20,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Future at New York May	40.24+44
" July	37.70+80
" Oct.	34.73+95
Spot Cotton at New York	42.00+25
" Orleans	41.25+2b
Future at New Orleans May	39.40+41
" Oct.	34.37+82
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15¼
Demand Bills	4.84.75
Silver Commercial Bars	125½

	Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan	11,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,221,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,158,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 7

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 485 for Fully Good Broach April May and with slight fluctuations gradually improved to Rs. 488. Later on the price again declined to Rs. 485 which was the quotation at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 486½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 486 advanced to Rs. 488, and closed as under.

Ready cotton was steady with a moderate demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	487½
Fully Good M. G. Broach	July-Aug.	498
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	313
"	July	328
Fine Oomras	May	398
"	July	407

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 7th APRIL 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	312
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	326
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	487
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	398
" " "	July	408

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions:	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	335	315	295	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	335	315	295	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	430	410	395	..	"
Central P. No. 1	435	460	415	..	"
M.G. Central No. 2	460	440	405	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th April 1920.

Cotton	23,036 Bales.
Wheat	9 367 Cwts.
Linseed	9 096 "
Rape etc	4,578 "
Gingellyseed	2,903 "
Poppyseed	100 "
Groundnuts	602 "
Castorseed	1,062 "
Rice	1,905 "
Myrabollams	8,584 "
Cottonseed	18,412 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,766 "
Jewar	2,013 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	372 "
Bajiree	787 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, April 7th 6 p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms: Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery: Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	89	0	0	7	15	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	89	0	0	7	15	0
" Karachi Benga	91	0	0	7	15	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	2	0	12	10	0
" " Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	8	0	16	0	0
" Thin	15	8	0	15	8	0
Cotseed, White 35-15	104	0	0	21	0	0
Gajar 75-25	95	0	0	19	0	0
" Gajar 50-50	90	0	0	18	8	0
" Black	89	0	0	18	8	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0	14	8	0
Groundnuts	95	0	0	19	8	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0	8	0	0
Barley	50	0	0	..	..	..
Castorseed	60	0	0	12	0	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 7/16
Bank Demand	2 3 1/2
Due Acceptance 8m/s	2 4 1/2
Fcs. Demand	630
American Dollars	240
Hongkong "	324½
Shanghai "	325½
Japan	105
Singapore	103½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 7

Bar Gold ready Rs. 24-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 1/2.
D. D. on London 2/3 9/16.
Credit 3 Msd/s 2/4 3/4.
D. D. on France frcs. 615.
Credit 3 Msd/s frcs. 730.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 103½.
60 Days sight 95.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 63.
4 per cent. Port rust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market continued very strong owing to big speculative purchases for May delivery.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2800, By. Cotton 1620, By. Dyeing 4340, By. Uniteds 2500, Century 1375, Cent. India 5470, Colaba 3125, Crescent 790, Currimbhoy 1315, David 1880, Fazulbhoy 1935, Finlay 1535, Ind. Malwa 725, Kastoorchend 3100, Khatao 850, Kohinoor 4270 xd., Maunowji 4400, New Great 1065, New City 3900, Pearls 1515, Shapurji 460, Simplex 1265, Standard 3500, Swan 1040, Swadeshi 5650, Andara Valley 810, Alcock 1225, By. Burma 850, Bt. Burma Petrol: 23, By. Tramway 1087/8, By. Steam 535, Bundi 62, Ind. Cement 680, Katni ord. 345, Katni defd. 1750, New India Insur. 35/8 pr., Shivrajpur 35/8, Tata ord. 172/8 Tata defd. 925, Tata Hydro 1200, Tata Oil 485 N., Scindia Steam 23/8 pr.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The market for Jute Mill Shares was fairly steady but without much business passing. There was only a small inquiry for Coal shares. In the miscellaneous section a large number of Cotton shares changed hands prices ruling firm. The rooms of the Association were closed to-day at 2 p.m. as a mark of respect to the late Banu Mutty Lall Roy of Messrs. Follsey Dass Roy and Bros.

The following were the closing quotations Coal:—Baraboni 14/8, Fulhbad 11/12, Jasmadih 13/12, Ondal 40/12, Sendra 31/4.

Jute—Century 12/4, Howrah 47/8 and 48 small lot, Kamarhatty 883 and 896 small lot, Reliance 51/8 small lot, Union 940, Standard 740 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal-Nagpur Cotton 735, Behar Rice 9/8, Cowreah Cotton 1510, British India Corporation 17/12, British India Tobacco 12, Britannia Biscuits 9/12, Central Provinces Cement 13/12, Clive Engineering 13/4, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 10/8, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Prefs 74, Dunbat Cotton 735, Hooghly Flower 40/8, (ex divd), Hume Pipe 17, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 18 Prem, Keshoram Cotton 21/10, Mohins Mills -/8/- Prem, Ryam Sugar 28, Sphere Insurance 10/-, Tata Industrial Bank 41 Prem and small lot 36.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/10. War Bonds (Short loans) 99/8 per cent. 1925 at 99/10 per cent. and 1928 at 100/8 per cent.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

The following is Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s circular for the week ending March 11th 1920:—

Again a substantial addition has been made to the Bank of England reserve against its note issue—namely of £2,438,960. The total now stands at £115,349,580.

During the week dealings in gold have been large, but at falling rates owing to the reduced discount upon the currency pound. The quotation to-day is the lowest since December 5th last. The supplies were taken on account of South America, the United States of America, the Straits Settlements and the Trade. The feature of the week is the shipment of gold to New York, (the amount has not yet been published) and the prospect of further consignments to that quarter.

It is reported from New York that $20,000,000 in gold has been engaged for shipment to South America, and that $3,000,000 in gold has been received from Canada.

The Mint at Vienna has fixed the prices of gold and silver as follows:—Gold, 120,000 paper kronen, silver 5.500, the kilo fine. A silver krone is valued at 23, and a gold twenty-kronen piece at 720 paper kronen.

The Rhodesian gold output for January 1920 amounted to £211,851, as compared with £158,835 for December 1919 and £211,917 for January 1919.

The following were the United Kingdom gold imports and exports during February 1920:—

Sweden imports £365,000.
France exports 170,287.
Switzerland exports 29,600.
West Africa imports £38,125; exports £2,328.
United States of America imports £2,068; exports £126,000.
Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay exports £358,448.
Rhodesia imports £34,964.
Cape Colony exports £1,000,186.
Transvaal imports £2,132,702.
British India exports £423,000.
Straits Settlements exports £894,729.
New Zealand imports £314,000.
Other Countries imports £3,647; exports £4780.
Total imports £2,890,526; exports £3,009,851.

SILVER.

The movements of the price during the week have been remarkable. On the 5th instant a fall—undoubtedly a record movement on any one day of 6.-/8d. took place in the cash quotation and of 5.7/8d. in that for forward delivery. To-day a further heavy fall took place of 5.1/8d. and 4.5/8d. respectively.

The chief reason for such great changes has been the improvement in the exchange with the United States of America following the announcement that the Anglo-French loan of £100,000,000 due to that country is to be paid off. The £50,000,000 for which this country is responsible represents but a small proportion of our total indebtedness, and its repayment naturally costs in our currency far more than the nominal sum indicated. The lessening premium on the U. S. dollar was reflected also in the Shanghai exchange, and buyers on account of China have been disposed to hold off in the hope of obtaining cheper silver. The result has so far justified this action owing to the fact that at the present time China is the predominant factor in the market. The Indian Bazaars seem indisposed to import silver at the present high level of prices.

The following communication to the North China Herald by its Nanking correspondent throws considerable light upon the large and continued silver demand emanating from China:—"The discount on paper money has risen to 18 or 19 per cent. and this has shaken public confidence and made the business outlook uncertain. Certain concerns which have large dealings in paper have opened about half a dozen shops in various parts of the town. These "shops" do only purchasing. They will buy anything—oil, hides, sugar, etc., pay for them in local paper and ship them to Hongkong. There the stuff is sold and the money deposited in a Hongkong bank. But the local people are left with the paper. Silver is being withdrawn from circulation and hoarded. Almost everyone has his pile, from the official down to the coolie—waiting for the rainy day. This mineral wealth is of no use to anybody at present, and its withdrawal from circulation is another factor in making the price of that metal rise. The White Miao in the north-west of the Province and on the borders of Kuichow, who grow the opium and sell it will take payment only in silver. But this silver is of no use to them or anybody else. They wax rich, but they buy nothing. They still live as their forefathers did, and the precious metal is buried and untouched."

It is reported that the circulation of non-Greek silver coins in Greece has been forbidden as from January 14th. Hitherto, all coins under the value of Fr. 5 of the Latin Monetary Union and Switzerland were legal tender (as well as Fr. 5 pieces).

"Svensk Handelstidning" states that a conference of representatives of the National Banks of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark has been held in Copenhagen to discuss the question of the rise in the value of silver in relation to the coinage. Legislative measures for debasing the silver coinage are shortly to be proposed in the three countries.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS

(in lacs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation Feb. 15 18 899; Feb. 22 18,294; Feb. 29 18,303.

Silver coin and bullion in India Feb. 15 3,888; Feb. 22 3,872; Feb. 29 3,899.

Gold coin and bullion in India Feb. 15 4,121; Feb. 22 4,033; Feb. 29 4,130.

Gold coin and bullion out of India Feb. 15 580; Feb. 22 579; Feb. 29 464.

Securities (Indian Government) Feb. 15 1,560; Feb. 22 1,560; Feb. 29 1,560.

Securities (British Government) Feb. 15 8,250; Feb. 22 8,250; Feb. 29 8,250.

The coinage during the week ending 29th ultimo amounted to 92 lacs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 28th ultimo consisted of about 31,600,000 ounces in sycee, 12,000,000 dollars and 80 lacs of silver bars and U. S. dollars, as compared with about 30,000,000 ounces in sycee, 11,000,000 dollars and 63 lacs of silver bars and U. S. dollars on the 14th ultimo.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 7s./8d. the tael.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.
March 5 77,7/8d. cash 77,3/4d. 2 mos.
March 6, 87 7/8d. cash 78,3/4d. 2 mos.
March 8, 78,3/4d. cash 77,7/8d. 2 mos.
March 9, 77.5/8d. cash 77.7/8d. 2 mos.
March 10, 75.0d. cash 75.1/8d. 2 mos.
March 11, 69.7/8d. cash 70.1/2d. 2 mos.
Average 76,333d. cash 76,458d. 2 mos.
Bar gold per oz. fine 107s. 2d.
The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 14.1/8d. and 13.1/8d. below those fixed a week ago.

S. S. "LOYALTY" PASSENGERS.

The following are the names of passengers who arrived in Bombay on Sunday, 4th instant, per s.s. "Loyalty":—

FIRST SALOON PASSENGERS.

Lieut J W Adams, Mr C J Ainslie, Lieut H V Alder, Master D G C Alexander, Mrs L M B Alexander, Lt-Col R D T Alexander, Mr D Allan, Mr W A M Allan, Capt E M Allfrey, Lieut T A Anderson, Mrs. A B Angus-Jones, Lieut P J Andrews, Mr J A E Armstrong, Capt C M C Atkinson, Mr V G Back, Lieut W G Baker, Mr A R Barbour, Mrs. C W Barbour, Lieut R Barker, Capt A H Barnett, Mr G S Barrass, Mr. H F Bateman, Mr C Baxter, Mrs F E Bayliffe, Mr H Bayliffe, Miss W Bayliffe, Mr K C Beath, Mr L C Belcher, Mr. W Bent, Mr E E Black, Miss E M Blackwood, Master F A Blackwood, Mrs M A Blair, Miss G M J Blair, Lieut H Blood, Capt D Blyth, Mr. J de la Cour Bogue, Mrs A Booth, Mr. G W Booth, Mr W H Bourne, Mr F N Brace, Miss R H Bruce, Mr G W Burgess, Mr H H Burness, Mr J S Burns, Capt P Cameron-Ford, Mr G J L Campbell, Lieut A J Capon, Lieut D C Cathie, Mr H G Chegwidden, Mr C E Clissold, Mr H C Cochrane, Capt S E Collier, Miss L Connel, Mr J J Cope, Mr M A Corbett, Mr W B Cormack, Mr H R Cox, Mr H Criswell, Mrs C Crosbie, Capt C S Crosbie, Mrs H C Cunnington, Mr J H Cunnington, Capt J W Dales, Lieut F G Daniel, Lieut R T Daniels, Mr W F Davie, Mrs W R Davie, Lieut C P Day, Mrs E Deed, Capt L Deed, Capt R D De Pass, Mr P N Devlin, Mr W T Doherty, Mr J Donald, Lieut H A Drudge, Major G L Duncan, Mr H G Dyer, 2nd Lieut C G B Eddowes, Lieut C B Edridge, Capt G O Elliot, Mr L L Elliot, Lieut A C Elliott, Capt A B Ellis, Lieut R E S Ferguson, Capt J A Fiddes, Lieut S A Fitkin, Mr M C W Flint, Mr G F M Forbes, Capt J F F Freeman, Mr H C A Galbraith, Mr G L Gamlen, Mr M Gattegno, Mr H A Gaydon, Mr C P Gibson, Capt G H Gilmore, Lieut H G G Goddard, Mrs K R Goldsworthy, Mr W Goldsworthy, Mr L T Grace, Miss E Green, Mr H G Gregson, Mr F Grove, Mr C Hankey, Mr W Harris, Mr E C B Hawkes, Mrs E M Hawthorne, Mr G D de Livier Hawthorne, Capt C F B Healls, Capt B Holt, Mrs D M and Daughter Hoskyn, Capt C N Howitt, Miss E M Hutton, Master E P W Hutton, Mr G T Hutton, Mrs J P Hutton, Doctor A C Inman, Mrs C A M Inman, Lieut C de Lisle Jacob, Lieut M S Jameson, Mr B M Javeri, Lieut P W Jestico, Mr H G Jones, Mr G L A Jordan, Mr E W Kenward, Mr G P Kingdom, Capt D D C Kirk, Mr E H Lane, Mr R G Lapper, Mr D H Layton, Lieut G E Leeson, Capt J H A Love, Mr G Low, Mrs M M B Low, Mr C E Lugard Mr O R Lyster, Mr A J Marigold, Lieut S H Marshall, Capt R W Martell, Capt G Maskell, Mr W H Mason-Springgay, Mr C J Mathews, Mr C May, Miss D H May, Miss H A L May, Mrs and Family Middleton-West, Mr R J Miller, Mr G K Mitchell, Cat J E F Montague, Lieut B C Moody, Mr E L Morgan, Lieut R C Morgan, Mr W B Moutrie, Mr G McFadzen, Lieut H D McKinlay, Mr D McLauchlan, Mr M M Navalkar, Miss A B Newell Mr A F Newell Mrs B L Newell, Lieut J K B Nicholas, Mr J S Nichols, Mr W E H Norwood, Capt R T Oldfield, Mrs B W Oldham, Mr E C Ormond, Capt H O'Shea Capt R H Paddison, Mr J A Parker, Mr E G B Peel, Mrs E Peppe, Mr H Provis, Capt E P L Ranking, Capt H A Redding, Lieut N D Rice, Lieut E C Riley, Mr J C Rogers, Mr T Ryan, Mrs L Sale, Lieut R W Sanders, Mr E G Scarlett, Mrs M M S Scarlett, Mr G H Scriven, Mr T H Scriven, Mr T H Seaver, Mrs K Drury Shaw, Mr C N Silvester, Doctor B McCall Smith, Mrs. M J McCall Smith, Mrs L E Spitteler, Capt S G Stepeenson, Mrs N M Stoney, Lieut R T W Stoney, Mr. J R Styles, Miss G Tarsons, Mrs L Thomas, Master P Thomas, Rev W W Thomas, Capt G G Thomson, Mr M Thoresby, Mrs M Throop, Mrs C S Tinley, Capt F B M Tinley, Mr W D Topley, Lieut E C Vernon-Browne, Capt G T Vincent-Watson, Mr T Wainwright, Mr G B Wallis, Capt R S Walters, Mrs C R Warburton, Mrs S Warburton, Lieut G F Ward, Capt W C Wardle, Mr C J Webber, Capt C T Welch, Mrs B A Weldon, Master C H Weldon, Mr W P J Weldon, Mr M F Wells, Mr M Weston, Mr D E H Wheeler, Mr H P Wheeler, Mr P G Whitelock-Lloyd, Lieut H W J Wilkins, Mr D B Williams, Mr R de V Willis-Fleming, Lieut C J Wilson, Mrs L M Wilson, Miss M F Wilson, Miss M L Wilson.

SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.

Mr D Anderson, Mr P Bavistock, Mr E E J Berry, Mr C Botly, Mrs E Bruns, Miss I Bruns, Master R Bruns, Master S Bruns, Mr A W Cleaver-Browne, Mrs C D Cooper, Mr R G Crawford, Mr C Dane, Mr R ane, Miss M Dingwall, Mr R C Douglas, Mr A Duvall, Mrs L Ferguson, Miss V Fields, Miss D Fitzgerland, Mr W J Game, Miss B Gough, Miss F Harrington, Mr E W Harris, Mrs K Henderson, Mr L Hodgson, Miss Holliman, Miss A Hughes, Mrs M Hughes (known as Dicks), Mr A P Hutchesson, Mr J Hutton, Mr G T Hyde, Miss B Isle, Mr R A Jolly, Mr J Kelly, Mrs M Kelly, Mr P Keogh, Miss B Kinsey, Miss M Knapp, Mrs A M Knapp, Miss G R Knapp, Miss P E Knapp, Mr J Lovegrove, Mr P R Mabb, Miss D I Measure, Master J A Measures, Mrs R Measures, Mr M Moncrieff, Mr W Morgan, Mr D McLean, Mr W H Needham, Mrs A E Saxby, Miss H P Saxby, Miss O M Saxby, Mr A Smith, Mr A K Sutherland, Miss H Suttie, Mrs M White, Mr A White.

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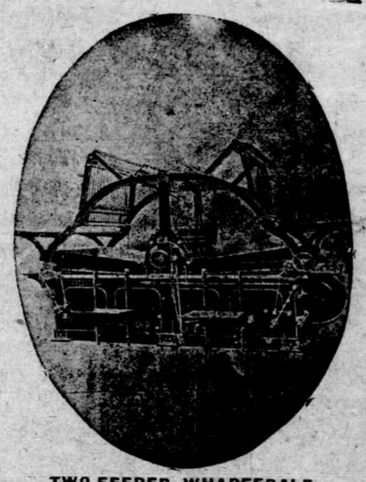

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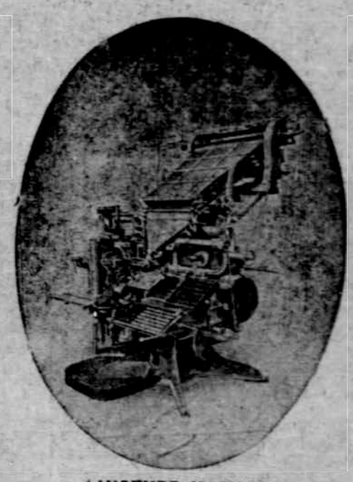

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M. POINCARE'S ATTACK

EX-PRESIDENT DENOUNCES SUPREME COUNCIL.

WRONG WAY TO NEGOTIATE.

In the course of an article on the Turkish question in the political columns of the "Revue des Deaux Mondes," M. Raymond Poincare (ex-President of the Republic) writes:

The path followed by the Supreme Council is all twists and turns. Between London and the Quai d'Orsay there have been the most amazing chasses-croises. When M. Pichon was still personally directing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he drew up a striking memorandum on the Turkish peace conditions, in which he explained the reasons why, in his opinion, the Allies should permit the Sultan to remain in Constantinople, while at the same time securing the liberty of the Straits by an international agreement. During M. Clemenceau's last visit to London the French Premier in the first instance supported this policy with brilliant ability, but he found himself confronted by Mr. Lloyd George, who, on the contrary, at that time appeared to be obsessed by the idea of expelling the Turks. In the hope of coming to an understanding M. Clemenceau went over to the opinion of his ardent and subtle opponent, and left behind in London for the purpose of elaborating it one of the distinguished officials of the Quai d'Orsay—one who had never concealed his inflexible hostility to the maintenance of the Turks in Europe.

"TIGER" AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE BOTH CHANGE VIEWS.

Then came an interval of some days. When M. Clemenceau was back in France however, he became convinced of the grave complications which might possibly arise in Asia Minor and of the friction which would be threatened between the Allies if the Sultan were compelled to cross the Sea of Marmora. It was then that he reverted with renewed vigour to M. Pichon's views, to which he subsequently firmly adhered.

In the meantime Mr. Lloyd George, shaken in his judgment by the observations of some of his Ministers and by the Indian protests, himself renounced his former plan and, in reply to a question in the House of Commons put by Sir Donald Maclean, advanced the most brilliant arguments in support of those previously made to him by M. Clemenceau, but which the French Premier had subsequently been induced courageously to abandon.

Unfortunately the Turks, who had both eyes and ears, became informed of these changes of view. They discouraged those Turks who desired a reapproachment with the Allies, and particularly with France. However, these changes of view gave renewed vigour to our worst enemies, supplied elements which irritated them and favoured their resistance to the Peace Conference, which primarily met to prepare peace, and upon the composition of which I would have had many reservations to make. The Conference came to light one fine day like a phenomenon of spontaneous combustion, a council which assumed the title of "Supreme Council," and allocated to itself the task of settling the future of the world. It included the greatest statesmen of Europe and America. But in meeting each other every day in this constant co-operation the heads of the various Governments were forced gradually to lose contact with their respective Cabinets, with their Parliaments, and with their nations, at a time when a multitude of vital problems demanding urgent attention arose among the conquering nations, as well as among the vanquished, and at a time when everything had to be reorganised without delay in the various armies and administrations, in finance, and in social relations.

MORE AND MORE ISOLATED.

The memers of the Supreme Council became more and more isolated in accomplishing their gigantic task, and their countries, left to themselves, began to feel that they were no longer being governed. As if to increase still more their crushing burden, the Council discussed not only the matters in which the represented countries were interested, but all the incidents which arose in the preparation of world peace, and they assumed the vexatious habit of dominating, sometimes in a very irritating manner, the nations which they qualified as small, but which, for the most part, were old friends of France. In consequence of the position of President of the Supreme Council having been left to the head of the French Government, we (Frenchmen) apparently were treating with this haughty freedom the countries nearest to us by their traditions and sentiments.

The day came when the Supreme Council lost, first by his departure, and secondly by his illness, the distinguished representative of the United States. The Council, however, continued its work with untiring zeal, believing itself able henceforth to do without the presence of America, and it was only President Wilson's Note of February 14 last which reminded the surviving members of the Supreme Council that the absent member did not intend to be ignored. In the meanwhile Mr. Lloyd George complained not without justice, that he was sitting in Paris as in London, and that he deemed it necessary to bring under the immediate view of the British Government the questions regarding Eastern affairs; he endeavoured to use his great persuasive talent in the attempt to transfer to Great Britain the seat of the Council. M. Clemenceau objected, pointing out to Mr. Lloyd George that the distance was approximately the same between Paris and London as that between London and Paris, and that it was just as difficult for the French Premier as for the British Prime Minister to extend his visits abroad.

The discussion finished with a compromise It was decided that the opening conversations should take place in London and that the Treaty should be signed in Paris. M. Clemenceau therefore took upon himself the fatigue of travelling. In his turn M. Millerand went twice to London. The Supreme Council, which might have been considered as dead or moribund, came to life again in another country. Perhaps it was not unfortunate that M. Millerand, on the day after assuming office, had the opportunity of conversing personally with Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti, and of establishing direct and friendly relations with them. But the head of the French Government has too methodical a mind, and is too accustomed to business methods not to have immediately seen the objections against the intermittent conversations which it was desired to substitute for the old diplomatic procedure. Negotiations following regular lines and entrusted, under the supervision and control of the various Governments, to professionals, would be a hundred times more effective and surer than these constant journeyings across the Channel. The nations could be informed just as well about conferences of diplomatists as about meetings of Prime Ministers. The chiefs of the various Governments would remain at their posts, and would give with authority orders to their delegates. Everyone would be in his place. No loss in understanding would occur.

May the Supreme Council sleep a last long slumber. Its decease would, I think, cause no grief either to M. Millerand, the Chamber, or the country.—(Signed) Raymond Poincare.—Reuter. "Westminster Gazette."

SPECULATION IN MILL SHARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—In my first letter on the subject of mill share speculation I drew attention to the great risk that reckless speculators were exposing themselves by rashly dabbling in the Share Bazaar at the present moment. With your permission, I would like now to summarise the reasons why it is dangerous to do so, hoping that these words of prudence may save many a poor fellow from an impending disaster.

10 In spite of all the rumours afloat that the mills are making fabulous profit, it is nevertheless true that the values of the shares have now reached their topmost limit and must decline before long.

20 It is quite true that the mills will pay handsome, dividends, but it is also true that the market is being forced up not exactly on account of these handsome dividends, but on account of bold speculation which may all of a sudden take a different turn simply on pure speculative gambling.

30 The market is just now being manipulated by shrewd gamblers who know perfectly well how to entrap the imprudent when the time is ripe, and the time is come.

40. They have to resort to all sort of tactics to bolster up the market, the sales of mills or rumours to that effect being one of these. This shows that the lure of good dividends is not enough to force up the market. Greater stimulant is necessary.

50 It is a well known fact that even concerns that are known to be in a parlous condition find their shares going up, though little or no dividend is expected to be paid. For instance, a certain mill that has lately changed agency is known not to be able to pay dividend for at least two years, and yet rumours are in the share market that a strong syndicate is buying these shares, and there are people who are foolish enough to speculate in these shares. They will soon realize their mistake by becoming the dupes of this so-called powerful syndicate.

60 People are now in the habit of rushing to buy shares as soon as there is a reaction in the bazaar it is in one of these reaction that they will be floored properly. It is not at all improable that they will find the bazaar collapse just when the loudest boom is going on, on the eve of the payment of the dividend probably.

70. A crisis is imminent and near though the majority will probably laugh at the idea; all the same, Beware.—Yours.

PRUDENCE.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Tuesday, 6th April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK:

A Koyei Maru	Japan	6-4	..N Y Kaisha
B Oristano ..	Antwerp	..	..T M & Co
C/R Indus			
Maru ..	Japan	15-4	..O S Kaisha
D/E F/Ferdinand ..		..	..O R I M
F Itaura ..	Bassin	..	..M & Co
F Charinda ..		..	..M M Co
G C/o Bristol.		..	..Graham & Co
H Hydra II..	Bangkok	7-4	..F F C & Co
K Lightning..	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
K Ferrara ..	Bhadan	..	..S W & Co
M Syria ..		..	..M M & Co
O Marsinique..	Bangkok	5 4	..G A & Co
Q Bishayen..	N F	N F	..J M & Co
Q Kaipan ..		..	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani ..	Bhavnagar	7-4	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK:

2 Urdana ..	..	..	..M M & Co
3 Goalpara ..	..	..	..M M & Co
8 Bandra ..	P Gulf	..	..M M & Co
9 Edmonfield	N F	N F	..M M & Co
9 Jyatalwa	Calcutta	5 4	..W & A G & Co
10 Massilia..	Liverpool	10 4	..W & A G & Co
12 & 13 Jeddah	Jeddah	28-3	..T M & C
15 Chakla..	P Gulf	1 -4	..M & Co
16 Sanno Maru	Japan	11/4	..N Y Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK:

1 Karagola .	Zanzibar	8-4	..M M & Co
2 Clan Macbrair..	Malabar coast	12-4	..J F & Co
3 A T Vasna ..	..	..	..M M & Co
4 Frankfurt	U Kingdom	..	..M M & Co
7 Patricia..	Liverpool	15 4	..K N & Co
8 Tiger ..	New York	N F	..Cox's Shipping Agency
9 H T Shun	N F	N F	..M & Co
10/11 Massilia	Liverpool	14 4	..W A G & Co
12 Burgundy	N F	N F	..W & A G & Co
13 Kaisar ..	London	10 4	..M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kong ..	..	..	..T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Ozuro ..	..	15 0	29 3 ..
Swa opmund	N F	N F	..M M & Co
S Sapphire	Colombo	..	..N J Dubash

A Rangoon, message of April 6, says:—The Rangoon Rent Bill has been made effective as from to-day. The District Magistrate has been appointed Rent Controller.

D. H. 9 with Parer and Macintosh landed on Easter Sunday on the Maidan at Monlmein where an enormous crowd had collected.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ELECTRIC ROD.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Dalton charged Robert Mitchel Smart, a foreman and Anant Ganesh, a utter in the employ of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., with the theft of an electric rod, valued at Rs. 100 from a motor launch, belonging to Mr. Kashinath.

Mr. Finan conducted the prosecution, Mr. Narman, Pleader, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the complainant and Mr. Little, Solicitor, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the complainant entrusted the launch which was lying on the foreshore, to Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., for some repairs. But the latter detained the launch for an unnecessarily long time and removed the electric rod, and when the complainant went to Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company's office to pay the money Mr. Longworth, the Manager, said he could not find the bill and gave him (complainant) a slap on the face.

The accused said the rod was in their possession and that they had a right to detain it till the money was paid.

His Worship on the evidence acquitted the accused.

KILLED BY BALES.

The Deputy Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Abdul Hafi and Ebadat Bebaji aged 30 and 25 who were knocked down and pinned under bales. It was stated that a number of cotton bales were being removed from the hold of a steamer in the Victoria Dock on Tuesday night when the chain attached to a bundle of bales suddenly broke and the deceased were knocked down and killed. The craneman Dawood stated that when he was about to turn the crane the chain broke and the bales and the chain fell into the hold, one loop only being left on the hook of the crane. The Port Trust did not employ anyone to examine the chains or ropes; they were supplied by the stevedores and their employees.

A mucadam of labourers gave evidence that the chain in question had been in use for six months, and he had not seen it examined. There was a man appointed to examine the chains, but witness had never seen him examining them.

The jury returned a verdict of death accordingly, and added that the chain was apparently too weak in some parts for the load taken up. It was necessary that the chains used should be frequently examined and tested.

CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE DEPARTMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has recently appeared an article in your column regarding the grave injustice done to Hindus and Mahomedans in Customs Preventive Department and to which the authorities concerned seem to have paid very little atention. It is sheer injustice on the part of the authorities to admit unqualified Eurasians into the officers grade on Rs. 100 and to promote them after six months to Rs. 140 while the poor Indians are admitted only as tallymen candidates on a scanty salary of Rs. 55 and afterwards made permanent in the same grade on Rs. 30. There are also some posts of wharfingers carrying salary of Rs. 70 which when occur, complete outsiders, utter strangers to the work to be entrusted to them, without the slightest experience of office work and without any special qualifications except some recommendations, are introduced to fill up such posts to the exclusion of more eligible and better qualified persons of even fourteen and fifteen years standing amongst them. Dear Editor, you can very well imagine a great partition thus the authorities have made between Indians and Eurasians the former though well educated and highly qualified are kept lingering on a very scanty salary for years together while the latter get rapid promotions in spite of the fact that a large number of them can hardly write a few lines in English. Why such distinction is made? It is an open secret and any one can find it out. Is it called justice to debar Hindus and Mahomedans from being taken in the officers' grade on the pretext that they do not bear white coloured trade mark. This distinction of caste and colour is still in existence and I do not understand when it will come to an end. My object is not to prevent the authorities from admitting unqualified Eurasians into the officers' grade but they should see to the injustice they are doing to the children of the soil who are more competent and hardworking than the Eurasians themselves. This can be proved very easily from the mere fact that the whole office routine has been done by Hindus and Mahomedans and at the same time they are doing equal duties with Eurasians from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. as well as guard duties for 24 hours. It is difficult to find out why then Hindus and Mahomedans are considered by authorities incapable of being admitted in to the officers' grade. Have they given any chance to them up to this time? No, certainly not. Again I hear the authorities are going to revise this department by increasing the salaries of both the grades. That is they are going to replace Wharfingers grade in place of tallymen grade with a starting salary of Rs. 50 while Preventive officers would get a starting salary of Rs. 200. Most wonderful new organization! Is the injustice unlimited? Yes I think so. Do the authorities think it justifiable to appoint qualified Hindus and Mahomedans on Rs. 50 and unqualified Eurasians who would not get more than 40 or 50 elsewhere on Rs. 200 on a meagre pretex of having white skin. Are not the authorities making a mess of the whole affair by committing such a blunder?

Dear Editor, the main grievance is that the qualified Mahomedans and Hindus should be admitted into the officers' grade on the same footing, whenever vacancies of such posts occur, in preference to complete outsiders, without any experience whatever and without any conceivable superior merit either except some private recommendation. This which on the very face of it is just and legitimate and ought in all fairness to have been readily and ungrudgingly granted not as a matter of favour but as a matter of right and justice has been unmercifully refused. I think the higher authorities are utterly misled by some strong influence which they could ave overcome had they studied the facts, and there would have been no ground for such grievance. Still it is high time now to nip in the bud that influence and to do full justice to the employees concerned.

Under the above circumstances I beg to appeal to you, dear editor, to ventilate through the medium of your highly esteemed paper, these few lines briefly expressed, for drawing attention of the authorities concerned and moving them by your melodious and heart rending tone to grant their redress, whatever you may judge consistent with the occasion.—Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE."

KARACHI RACES.

SPRING MEETING: OPENING DAY.

(Associated Press Special Service).

KARACHI, April 7.

The opening day of the Karachi Spring Meeting attracted a large crowd who witnessed some good sport and several capital finishes. The Karachi course has been transformed out of all recognition by the enlargement of the first enclosure and the erection of a new bandstand, stewards' boxes, members' boards, and totalisator. The five rupee tote did excellent business and a couple of bookmakers also found plenty of clients. In the fifth race Priscilla appeared to have won by three-quarter length, but the judges gave a neck verdict for Bahadur to general surprise. The rider of Mishki in this event entered an objection because he was left at the post, but it was overruled.

Details:—

KARACHI HURDLES.—Distance round course, over six flights.

Winner Rs. 600, second Rs. 250, and third Rs. 150.

Captain C. B. Farrar's HUNCHBACK, 12-7, Owner 1
Mr. Cornforth's SIMSON, 12-3, Owner ... 2
Captain Broadfoot and Lieut Simpson's SILVER BENNETT, ... 3

Also ran:—Duty 10-0, Cheho 9-7, Gladiator II 9-0, Kalio 9-0.

Won by a length, two lengths.
Time—2 minutes 33¼ seconds.

SPRINTER'S PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 600, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. For country breds under 14-2.

Major A. E. Stewart's MOIDORE, 10-7, Richards 1
Ladharam Kewelram and J. P. Ceasar's SIMPLEX, 9-2, Morris 2
Mir Ahmed Khan's RADIAL, 10-0, ... 3

Also ran:—Juno 9-2, Commander 8-6, Silvia 7-7, Little 6-0.

Won by two lengths, one length.
Time—1 minute 10½ seconds.

DESERT HANDICAP FOR ARAB PONIES.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 750, third, Rs. 250. Round Course.

Mr. Arnold's MONEY, 8-4, Bullock 1
Mr Arnold's JUSTICE, 8-6, Syed Saleh 2
Mr. Ladharam Kewelram and Mr. Caesar's AUDITOR, 7-8, Morris 3

Also ran:—Harrington 9-0, Nimble 8-0, Vanguard 8-9, Rising Sun 8-8, Home Bird 7-8, and Pilot 7-2.

Won by a short head, two lengths.
Time—2 minutes 49 seconds.

TRIAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile. For all ponies and horses.

Winner Rs. 600, second, Rs. 250, and third Rs 150.

AGA COOCHECKSHAH'S SAUNTERER, 10-6, Harrison 1
Ahmed Hazamy's LUCKY THOUGHT, 10-11 Bullock 2
Ladharam Kewelram and Caesar's GIPSY KING, 9-5, Morris 3

Also ran:—Black Hope 8-10, Cheho 8-8, Chini 8-0, Tiger II 7-7, Black Ivory 7-0, Skylark 7-0.

Won by a neck, half length.
Time—1 minute 50½ seconds.

KHAIRPUR HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, for Country bred horses.

Winner Rs. 1,300, second, Rs. 450, and third Rs. 250.

G. Jafferji's BAHADUR, 10-2, Bullock 1
Capt C. B. Farrar's PRESOELE, 10-7, Mr. Cornfaith, ... 2
Major Stewart's MOIDOREBJ, Richards ... 3

Also ran—Badial 8-0, Kate 7-6, Lady Madcap 7-4, Mesdke 7-0.

Won by a neck, two lengths.
Time—1 minute 22½ seconds.

GHIZREE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. For Arab ponies.

Winner Rs. 600, second Rs. 250, and third Rs. 150.

Mr. Langley's RARE FIND 8-9, Harrison 1*
Ladharam Kewelram and Caesar's NEWKET, 7-10, Morris 1*
Hasan Khatoom's YADGAR, 7-4, Nurmahomed 3

*Dead heat.

One length between dead-heaters and the third, half length between the third and fourth.
Time—1 minute 12 seconds.

On run off Rare Find beat Newmarket by a neck.

A CART DRIVER'S SUICIDE.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest into the death of Tanoo Sonoo, a cart-driver, aged 45, who resided at Kumbharwada with his family and died in his room on Monday. The body was taken to the burning ground at Queen's Road by a party on the strength of a Municipal death certificate signed by a Ramosi, certifying that the death as due to diarrhoea. A cord mark was seen on the neck of the deceased, when the body was placed on the pyre, by one Bhikhia Bhajia who informed of it to the clerk on the cremation ground, and the latter informed the police.

The Police Surgeon, Dr. Nunan, who made a post-mortem examination stated there was a broad constriction mark round the neck extending obliquely upwards behind the right ear. He was of the opinion that death was due to hanging, and that the same was suicidal.

Deceased's wife, Jankibai, said the deceased returned home at 8-30 p.m. and would not take his food. She and her daughter then went to the lavatory, and when they returned they found the deceased hanging by the neck from a lott. They cut the rope and laid him on the bed; he was unconscious and they fomented his neck. He died at 4 a.m. She did not say anything about that to the deceased's brother or to her son-in-law. She told the police that her husband had died of vomitting and purging; the deceased was in the habit of taking liquor and had taken liquor that night.

Mahadeo Govind, Municipal Ramosi No. 33, said he went to the house of the deceased; he stood at the door and the deceased's wife told him that the deceased had fever and cough. He gave a certificate accordingly and informed the doctor in charge of Death Registration that the deceased had died of fever and cough. The doctor never saw the body unless there was some suspicion. He had not examined the body and it would have been burnt on his certificate.

After some further evidence had been given the jury returned a verdict of death by the deceased having hanged himself by the neck by means of a rope. They added that the body would have been burnt without the real cause of death having been registered if the suspicious of the persons present at the burning ground had not been arousned by the mark on the neck and that the mode of obtaining information by the Municipal Ramosi and at the burning ground was evidently defective.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies

are GLAXO Babies!

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Coy., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Mother! If your Child's Tongue is Coated.

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Bilious, and the Stomach out of Order, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative to-day saves a bilious child to-morrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste; then the liver grows sluggish, and the stomach is disordered.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, with tainted breath, restless, doesn't eat heartily, or has a cold, sore throat, or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is a perfectly harmless dose, and in a few hours all this constipation-poison, sour bile and fermenting waste matter will gently move out of the bowels, and you will have a healthy, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oft-times all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of substitute fig syrups. Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer "Karagela" closes at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal. Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, April 10.

Annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Municipal Corporation Hall, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 11.

Public meeting of Depressed Classes, Town Hall, 4 p.m., Mr. T. P Brander to preside.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATES.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 6th instant was 401½.

THEOSOPICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Mrs. Besant's Path of Discipleship."

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following delays on cablegrams.

Bombay to London. Full rates 12 hours, Deferred 16 hours.

London to Bombay. Full rates 11 hours, Deferred 3 days.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

Mr. D. K. Modak of Poona, (age 21), had gone into Christianity about six months ago. He has now returned to Hinduism, and was initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Sunday the 4th instant in the presence of members and friends.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

132 deaths occurred in Bombay from all causes on Tuesday as against 214 on the corresponding day of last year and 151 on that of 1918. Four attacks and one death were reported from plague, six attacks and two deaths from small-pox and five attacks and five deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

DUFFERIN FUND.

The Thirty-Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund (National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India) which was to be held yesterday, has been postponed to Thursday, next.

NINTH KOLABA ZILLA SABHA.

A meeting of the residents of Uran, Taluka Panwel, was held at Uran in Shet Haji Miya's bungalow on the 4th instant and a Reception Committee for holding the ninth sessions of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha at Uran was formed and a Working Committee and a Sub-Committee were appointed. Those wishing to be members of the Reception Committee will have to pay a fee of not less than Rs. 5. The President is not yet elected and 12th, 13th and 14th May are fixed provisionally for holding the sessions at Uran. The name of the President-Elect will be announced later.

TO-DAY'S INVESTITURE AT GOVT. HOUSE.

A press note states:—

At an investiture to be held at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, to-day, at 12 noon, His Excellency the Governor intends to present the Insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E., Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E.

The Insignia of an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Mr. A. M. Bell, O.B.E., Lieut. Commander H. A. B. Digby-Beste, O.B.E., Engineer Commander J. W. M. Godden, O.B.E., Mr. R.H.H. Hopkins, O.B.E., Mr. F. J. Page, O.B.E., Mrs. Clare street, O.B.E Mr. R. V. Symons, O.B.E.

The Insignia of a member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Mr. S. B. Billimoria, M.B.E., Mrs. Margaret Brent, M.B.E., Mrs. Marion Davidson, M.B.E., Miss Dinbai Lalkaka, M.B.E., Bai Chamabahen Manibhai, M.B.E., Mr. C. E. Roberts, M.B.E., Mrs. Florence Williamson, M.B.E., Mr. Rajaram Tukaram Padam, M.B.E., Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mahomed, M.B.E.

The Donat Badge of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to Mr. Gustaspji Nasservanji Gazdar.

2. Levee dress will be worn by Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform and Service Dress by Military Officers. Those not entitled to wear uniform will wear Morning Dress. Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the prescribed above will attend in the dress they wear on high high ceremonial occasions. They must either wear boots or shoes of European pattern of black polished or patent leather, or must leave their native shoes outside.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Council will be sold on Thursday the 8th. April 1920, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers 2sh. 4 3/32d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers 2sh. 4 5/32d. per rupee.

The President of the non-Gazetted Officers' Association, Madras, has sent in a representation to H. E. the Governor expressing the view of the Association that the report of the Salaries Committee should not be accepted as correct and their recommendations acted upon unless the report stands the test of public criticism and it is shown beyond doubt that the data on which the Committee based their recommendations are not incorrect or fallacious.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MIRZA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David temporarily occupying the Chair in place of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar who resigned his seat on the Committee on his election as President of the Corporation.

The Committee proceeded with the election of its Chairman for the year 1920-21 in place of Mr. Dabholkar resigned. Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy moved that Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan be appointed Chairman for the year 1920-21. Mr. Byramji said they all knew the good work that Mr. Mirza had done as a member of the Committee, and he was sure Mr. Mirza would maintain the traditions of the Chair.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte, seconding the proposition, referred to the useful services rendered by Mr. Mirza to the Committee.

Sir Sassoon J. David said he was very pleased to see Mr. Mirza unanimously elected their Chairman.

The proposition was carried unanimously, and Mr. Mirza took the Chair amid applause. Addressing the Committee, he heartily thanked them for the honour they had done him in electing him their Chairman. He added he was thoroughly alive to the responsibilities attaching to the position to which they had elected him, and he assured them of his earnest endeavour to discharge those duties to the best of his abilities, with their co-operation and that of the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretary, to which he confidently looked forward.

MR. DABHOLKAR THANKED.

Sir Sassoon then moved a proposition recording a letter from Mr. Dabholkar resigning his seat on the Committee, offering their best thanks to Mr. Dabholkar for the very valuable services rendered by him as a member of the Committee and as their Chairman, and placing on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the arduous duties as Chairman.

Sir Sassoon said Mr. Dabholkar had rendered valuable services first as member and subsequently as Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded and Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy supported the proposition.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said there were no two opinions about the good work done by Mr. Dabholkar as their Chairman. It was a unique incident in the history of the Committee that the occupant of its Chair had gone direct to the presidential Chair of the Corporation.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Committee granted the sanction asked for in the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated the 29th March 1920:—

"I have the honour to submit proposals as per attached statement for the revision of the schedule of the Fire Brigade in the lower grades. These proposals are necessitated by the rise in the cost of living and are made after several interviews with the men of the Brigade and full discussion with the Chief Officer.

It will be seen from the schedule attached, that the increments granted, though in some cases substantial, are in no way out of proportion to the rise in the cost of living. I would note that the Brigade is entitled to special consideration as its members are the whole-time servants of the Corporation, in a sense that very few other Municipal employees can claim to be in so much as they are on duty for 24 hours of the day and are liable to be and, as a matter of fact are, called out as often during the night as during the day. Their duties are often dangerous as well as arduous.

It will be seen that I have proposed to raise the pay of the 1st class tindals from Rs. 27-1-30 to Rs. 35-2-50 and to increase their number from 7 to 15, the war allowance which in some cases at present is Rs 20 and in other cases Rs. 6/8 only being reduced to a uniform rate of Rs. 10. These 1st class tindals have responsible posts as they are senior petty officers in charge of 15 machines of the Brigade, and on occasions in the absence of a Foreman they are called upon to take independent action. It is desirable that there should be one such responsible petty officer to take charge of each machine.

In this case as in lower grades though part of the war allowance is absorbed into the pay, there is enough remaining to avoid any difficulty arising in the event of a substantial drop in prices.

"INCREASES NOT UNDULY GENEROUS."

The old grade of the 3rd class tindals it is proposed to abolish altogether, and while raising the pay and bettering the grade of 2nd class tindals it is proposed to limit their extraordinary allowances and those of other inferior employees in the Brigade to Rs 5 against Rs. 6/8 which they are receiving at present. The increases in pay proposed are therefore not unduly generous.

According to the existing schedule there are two grades of firemen though the initial pay is the same in each case. According to the revised schedule there will be one grade only; the minimum pay with allowance to be raised from Rs 21 to Rs 23 plus 5 equal Rs. 28, and the maximum from Rs. 24/8 to Rs. 30 plus 5 equal Rs. 35.

It is estimated that the total average monthly additional cost will be about Rs. 2,562 after taking into account the revised rates of extraordinary allowances. The revised schedules should, in my opinion, be introduced with effect from 1st April 1920 from which date the other revised schedules of clerks, peons, etc., are to be brought into force. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee to these proposals.

As some of the employees in receipt of between Rs. 55 and Rs. 70 are at present drawing a special war allowance of Rs. 25, I propose to absorb Rs. 5 of this allowance in the pay they will receive in the revised grades by placing them at the appropriate stage.

It will be seen that I propose that the war allowance, war bonus and grain compensation should be amalgamated into one and called extraordinary allowance for the dearness of living. I am suggesting similar action in the case of the rest of the labour staff also."

RICE CONTROL.

POSITION IN MARCH.

A press note states:—

During the month of March, 108,644 tons of rice were imported from Burma and 42,914 tons have been taken up by the Districts and States in the Bombay Presidency. Hyderabad took only 146 tons.

2. The demand for Burma rice remained very slack during the month owing to sudden fall in the prices of other foodgrains and the tightness of the money market. Another factor which affected the demand was the Akyab rice which formed a large portion of the consignment. This rice was not liked by the people of the Presidency, and allotments of this stock were not freely taken up. It was therefore decided that the importing firms should be allowed to sell it in any part of the Presidency. The Akyab rice being unacceptable the Government of India cancelled the outstanding Akyab licenses.

3. Up country agents failed to take up the full allotments made to them by District and State Authorities; some of them did not take up any. As the rice steamers were coming in very rapidly with large supplies of rice it was feared that the Docks would be congested. The Collectors were, therefore, asked to appoint more agents, but this did not help the situation materially.

4. Under the circumstances it was finally decided that the importing firms should be allowed to sell Burma rice, at not over control prices, to any merchant in the Bombay Presidency and Hyderabad. This measure has had a good effect. This office also issues orders on application. Up-country merchants are allowed to buy rice from the firms direct and the latter to apply to this office for Priority certificates against the sales. Only the firm of Messrs. Steel Brothers is allowed to sell rice to Baroda merchants as that firm has been appointed as their sole agents by the State for the present.

5. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, have distributed 3,600 tons locally during the month. As the demand grew dull, they were allowed to distribute rice up to five bags to any retailer in Bombay City without previous sanction from this office. Even this was not very effective. Owing to the accumulation of large stocks of rice in the City all the firms have been allowed to make free sales locally, and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons have ceased to be the sole distributing agents for the City.

6. The following is the statement of up-Country distribution in the measure of tons:—

Ahmedabad 2624, Kaira 2124, Panch Bahals 158, Broach 942, Surat 2280, Thana 472, Nasik 627, West Khandesh 176, East Khandesh, 550, Ahmednagar 30, Poona 287, Sholapur 105, Satara 1300, Dharwar 2047, Belgaum, 1631, Bijapur 50, Ratnagiri 19,070, Kanara 300, Kolaba 135, Kathiawar 986, Cutch 140, Cambay 344, Mahi Kantha 546, Rewa Kantha 197, Kolhapur 2,000, Sangli 1,094, Mudhol 73, Jamkhandi 112, Sachin 200, Sawantwadi 292, Miraj 232, Kurundway 100, Ramdurg, 140, Jwahar State 20, Goa 1,515, Hyderabad 146, Karachi 15.

ON THE BLACK LIST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You need not despair, Sir! For, we are all living in a strange world, under a stranger Government, and with the strangest, strongest and most stringent bureaucracy. The result is obvious. Those who grace the Honours' List of the people often appear in the Black List of the Bureaucracy! And those who appear in the Official Honours' List are often unknown, unhonoured and unsung by the people. It is thus a distinct honour to be, on the Honours' List of the people rather than to be on the favoured list of the Bureaucracy.

And, Sir, while on the subject, may I know why Government is so reluctant to publish the name of the firm of Bombay chemists, which is put on the Black List for supplying adulterated drugs to the Forces in Mesopotamia and thus endangered the lives of the wounded in various hospitals? Is the name too honourable to appear publicly in the Black List? And, Sir, why are the majority of big Chemists observing such a studied silence in the matter? Messrs. Powell and Co., and Treacher and Co., have come forward and cleared their position. Will not Messrs. Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., Leach and Weborny, Thompson and Taylor, etc., explain their position, and thus ease the minds of the Bombay patients? Will not the Hon. Mr. Jenkins enlighten us on this point? And, Sir, will not the movers and supporters of the Proclamation and Reforms Resolutions press Government for the early application of the Royal clemency in the case of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Gujarathi," the Kaiseri" and the "Mahratta,"and to thus inaugurate the new era with a clean slate, and a free Press? We wish that the Government of Sir George Lloyd may do that at an early date:—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
Bombay.

MONEY ORDERS TO EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just received a letter from East Africa stating that money orders between Africa and India have been stopped. So, if the people of East Africa desire to send any money they have to do it through banks. If they deposit Rs. 135 in any bank in Africa we can get only Rs. 100 in India. Indians, thus have to suffer a great loss. We, Indians have got many relatives in Africa who work hard there and supply money to us for our maintenance in India. If they send money to us through banke we receive only two-third of the sum deposited. This is very unjust and unfair. I request the Government to reconsider their decision.—Yours, etc.

PARMESHWARDAS BHATIA.

FRENCHMEN AND RUGBY.

HOW SPORT HAS GROWN.

During the last fifteen years, Frenchmen have come along rapidly in sport. In yesterday's "Chronicle" the favourable news announced a Rugby football victory by France over Ireland in Dublin. It is not the first International Rugby match to be won by France for at Paris in 1910-11 the Frenchmen beat Scotland by two goals and two tries to one goal, one dropped goal and two tries to 15 points.

It is this year that we find France much improved in Rugby football. Scotland went to Paris and won by only a goal (5 points) to nil; England beat France at Twickenham by only a goal and a try (8 points) to a try (3 points); Wales went to Paris to return with only a six point to fine victory against France and now France have beaten Ireland by seventeen points to 7. In their four matches against the Home countries this year. France scored 25 points in all to 26

Particularly in their match against Wales, the Frenchmen showed themselves to be the fastest three-quarters in any country to-day and they had developed a fine conception of the English forward game. That match provided gale receipts the equivalent of £5,000 in English money.

OTHER SPORTS.

But in cross-country running, the Frenchman has made a wonderful advance. Bouin, and this year a Frenchman was first in the National Championship. A French lady Mlle: Suzanne Langlen is ladies lawn tennis champion and Frenchmen are well up in lawn tennis honours. And of boxing much could be said but the name of George Carpenter is a household word. There are French race-horse owners who have carried off the highest successes and of a truth the French people are steadily advancing in sport of all kinds.

EMPIRE THEATRE BOXING.

INSPECTOR MELVILLE BEATEN.

Chief interest in the Boxing tournament which was "staged" at the Empire Theatre on Tuesday night was the fifteen round contest between Inspector Melville of the Bombay Police who held the Western India Light Heavy Weight title, and Stoker Arnold, who holds the corresponding title of the China Station. He belongs to H. M. S. Highflier which has been in these parts for several months. It was a novelty for Inspector Melvile to get the worse of the verdict for after the contest had run its full course, Stoker Arnold was properly awarded the fight on points.

There was quite a large audience which included, as usual, several ladies and representatives of the Senior service formed a good proportion of those present. It was a pity, however, that more attempt at controlling order was not made. It is usual for the utmost quiet to exist during rounds in boxing but ill-mannered remarks were made to the players and also to the referee. The referee is there to do his duty and even if failing in that, the spectators should show restraint. As a matter of fact, clinching was common and frequently we found boxers hugging each other. Be that as it may there were instances of opening boxing. The contests were under the patronage and presence of his Excellency, Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Tothill Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station and Major General W. B. Jones, General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade and the director of the tournament was Professor Noel of the Noel Institute of Physical Culture in Bombay. The Referee was Mr. T. Adams and Judges. Messrs. W. Elkins and B. Short. The time-keeper and master of ceremonies was Chief Petty Officer Rivers of H. M. S. Highflier and Captain W. Nunan, M.D., was programmed as medical officer but in his absence Captain A. B. Pestonji, I.M.S., performed those duties which were sinecure as it happened.

Leading off with a 4 round contest between two youngsters of H. M. S. Highflier—Bartlett and B. Featherstone, the former winning on points. It was a good going bout and an interesting speed was kept up.

Corporal Hutton R.M.L.I. of H. M. S. Highflier did not last the ten rounds against A. B. Seaman of H. M. S. Comers, a knock-out coming in the fourth round after Hutton had been floored three times. Hutton was heavier and sturdier but Bouskill was the cleverer. There was nothing slow in the bout and it had all the appearances of being a right down serious contest. Both adopted the American style and Bouskill was well guarded. Hutton was made to appear "groggy" in the third round, and before the knock out was administered two courses were open to prevent unnecessary punishment, either Hutton's seconds could have "thrown in the towel" or the referee could have awarded the match to Bouskill. In this bout the referee seemed to be oblivious to breaches of National Sporting Club Rules.

MILTON KUBES WINS.

Milton Kubes, a local boxer of repute gave a showy display against Sergt. Midlock of the Bombay Police which bout lasted the full six rounds. In the first round, the gong saved Midlock and after that there was little that was of much note. Milton Kubes is quick footed and he gets much power sometimes behind his blows when a rush synchronised with a blow. It was a right, on Medlock's left jaw, which shook up Medlock who certainly rallied as the contest continued.

After the interval Inspector Melville and Stoker Arnold were introduced to the "house" which for some reason was not so large as earlier in the evening. Both boxers played a waiting game and later Milville indulged in some "in-fighting". The third round there was a lot of clinching and Arnold's head work was a factor which necessitated Melville's lefts being wasted energy. Arnold moved his head to left and to right and sometimes ducked. He was quick although appearing to carry a bit of fat. In the fourth round Arnold got through Melville's defence and after getting in a good one he led conspicuously in the fifth, administering three hits. No effort was made to stop the clinching and at such a time it would have been policy on the part of the referee to enter the ring. The sixth was dull and uninteresting but the seventh was the first round in which Melville scored. Body blows by Melville followed and irritating clinching occupied more than half of the ninth round. A left by Arnold was followed by a left from Melville and of Melville scored about Arnold's body, the stoker piled on points which counted. The contest dragged on and on until the fourteenth when Arnold showed that he possessed reserve power. He hooked and he short arm jabbed and delivered three lefts direct to Melville. There was only one verdict although Melville as a last resource tried an upper cut which missed its billet. Clinching spoiled the contest.

As a curtain however Marcar of the G. I. P. in tactful fashion displayed energy gainst A. B. S. Barbet of the Highflier and was responsible for the latter's quieters.

Before "The King" the referee presented four cups presented respectively by a Whiskey firm, through Messrs. H. S. Smith and Co., Messrs. Marcks and Co., Messrs. Lund and Blockly and the Madan Theatres Ltd.

AN ART GALLERY VISIT.

M. IVAN KALMYKOFF'S WORK.

For the modest sum of annas 8, and for students, in groups annas 4, the opportunity is given of viewing a collection of paintings in oils, water-colours, pastel hempera, etc., at the Prince of Wales Museum. It was refreshing at tiffin time to see some of the pictures, particularly those glorious winter-scenes in Irkutsk and the winter scene in Moscow. There are paintings of twilights, sunsets, and sometimes the environment is a mist and all other times a fog.

M. Ivan Kalymkoff who is responsible for the paintings is an artist sure enough and so versatile. There are his seascapes and his landscapes; pleasing little spots in first one country and than another. His choice of subjects is admirable, and the countries in which M. Ivan Kalmykoff has transferred to canvas his conceptions are many. Russia, Siliesia, Italy, China, Philippines, Siam, Java and Bali, Sumatra, Burma, India, are all represented.

The catalogue of the paintings exhibited, sets a prize against each painting and "A Funeral in Peking" is for sale at Rs. 8,000. This is a painting on a large canvas, "Peking in Mooulgri" is another big painting where the clouring of course is quite to be compared with the lurid tints that are found in other pictures. "Under-water Kingdom of the Nymphs" is a fine study in beautiful tints of green white "Volga Before Storm" is presented with almost wonderous effect. There are many little studies from aboard ship painted with much realism and "The Crater of Papandayan, Garoeh" representing the island of Java has weirdness as an outstanding characteristic. There is a little gem showing the setting sun at sea and the colouring is typically tropical. Indeed one who has noticed the delightful sunsets in the tropics only can appreciate it as not being pure imagination and only imagination.

There are scores of paintings to catch the eye of those with a penchant for beauty and to catch the eye equally of those who are students of the art and altogether many a quite and beneficial half hour could be spent at the Prince of Wales Museum.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.

A LAW MEMBER.

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" writes:—

"Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has not yet taken his seat on the Bench and it looks as if honours are to be showered on him galore. Sir George Lowndes, the Legal Member of the Imperial Council, has proceeded to England. It is rumoured that he may not perhaps return and that Sir Chimanlal is to take his place at Delhi and Simla.

GRAVE NEWS FROM FIJI.

The "Amrit Bazar Patrika" writes:—

Mr. P. J. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, who is now staying at Darjeeling writes to us under date April 3:

"I received the following cablegram from Dr. Moni Lal, Bar-at-Law, Fiji."

"Government orders removal forty-eight hours. Ask Viceroy extension pending departure outgoing boat."

Reading the above telegram in the light of the previous ones from Fiji it appears to us that the Indian leaders in Fiji have been ordered to leave the Island. Probably they are on their way to India. The intention of the Government of Fiji seems to emasculate the general Indian population by depriving them of the aid and advice of their leaders so that the whites may exploit them more freely. The position of the leaders who have settled down in Fiji for a long time can better be imagined than described after they have been ordered to leave the Island in forty-eight hours. There should be a united and vigorous protest against the highhanded action of the Fiji Government.

MADRAS NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 6.

At the first Provincial Conference of non-Gazetted officers in the City and Presidency of Madras held yesterday Mr. Ahamad Hasan presiding, resolutions according a welcome to the Prince of Wales, adopting the representations made by the Madras Association regarding the salaries and appointing a Committee to examine the recommendations of the Salaries Committee, supporting the Rent Restriction Bill to be moved in the Madras Legislative Council and urging the existing system of recruitment to the Magistracy and higher ministerial departments should not be departed from, were passed.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

HORNETS (8) BEAT CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL (B) (1).

The meeting between these two teams in the first section of the preliminary rounds of the above tournament came off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Wednesday, when a very one-sided game ended in an easy victory for the Hornets by the big margin of seven goals—the scores being eight goals to one. The Hornets, who had secured the services of the well-known goal-keeper Goddard of the Igatpuri team, were without James (Sr.), the redoubtable back who is in the pink of condition this season, had also two new players Runcorn and Cronie, who acquitted themselves with credit against a rather weak opposition. The School team, though outclassed in every department of the game, were by no means down-hearted, played a plucky game throughout and made occasional inroads on the opposing defence. During one of these sallies they managed to secure their only point of the evening through Vaughan, thus saving themselves from the ignominy of a pointless defeat. The second string of the Cathedral High School team were mostly outpaced in the run for the possession of the ball by the opposing forwards, who, with more accuracy in shooting might have won by a bigger margin. The school boys put up a good defence, but being consistently subjected to vigorous and incisive attack had to admit defeat to the better training of the Hornets' forwards as stated above.

Within 10 minutes from the start, Hyde drew first blood after well-sustained pressure. Continuing to press, the Hornets scored their second goal through Rodrigues within the following two minutes. The operations thereafter were confined for a considerable period in the School team's twenty-five and Hyde scored the third goal for the Hornets, two minutes later. The Cathedral boys then returned to attack and forced two corners in quick succession but Goddard saved the situation. The pressure was temporary, as, soon after, the venue of operations was changed and Downes running down the right wing centred squarely but young James failed to put the ball into the netted area, the shot going wide of he mark. James however, made amends soon after, scoring the fourth goal for his side and soon after half-time was called, the Hornets leading by 4 goals to nil.

After ends had been changed, the Hornets continued to attack and N. James after missing two glorious chances scored the fifth goal for his side. Cronie attempted two shots but they went wide. After five minutes' bombardment N. James scored the sixth goal and the game at this stage proved far too one-sided to be of any interest to the spectators. The Cathedral boys, however, sprung a surprise by scoring a goal through Vaughan during one of their spasmodic outbursts. The Hornets returned to attack again and Hyde scored the seventh and eighth goals in quick succession. The game thus ended in a win for the Hornets by eight goals to one. For the Cathedral boys, the brothers Mahar, Vaughan, White and Flight were most in evidence.

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Goddard; H. James and Windsor; C. Rodrigues, F. Race and G Runcorn; Downes, Cronie, N. James, Hyde and J. Rodrigues

Cathedral High School (B):—Myers, Flight and Wight; Stevenson, White and Beale; R. Mahar, Vaughan, E. Mahar, Banks and Reis.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. Nagporewala.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL A. (4) BEAT INSTITUTE LUSO INDIAN (0).

The second game fixed for the evening was between the A team of the Cathedral High School and the Institute Luso-Indiano, which proved a rather tame and scraggy affair from start to finish, the School boys having the better of the exchanges almost throughout, both in pace and stick work. The result was an easy victory for the Cathedral High School A team by four goals to nil. On the day's play, the Schools boys were undoubtedly the better team and their victory was very well deserved. The combined efforts of the Institute forwards though clever at times was very weak and their defence was hopeless.

After vigorous and incisive attack for the greater period of the initial half Lynn for the school team scored the first goal a few minutes before the call of half-time. After change of ends had been made Sheikh, McGill and McClumpha increased the school teams lead by three more goals, who thus won as stated. The game, was far too one-sided to need any detailed description.

The teams were—

Cathedral High School (A):—Leontzini; Cowper and Moulton; N. White, Lynn and Gale; Jacob, McClumpha, Sheikh, McGill and Abraham.

Instituto Luso-Indiano:—A. M. D'Souza; J. D. Gonsalves and J. D'Souza; Roach, J. F. Castell and D. Pinto; D'Mello, J. F. Castell, J. Gonsalves, A. D'Souza and Mendies.

Umpires:—Messrs. MacIntosh and Cyriac D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15 p.m:—Orion v. Union Hockey Club.

5-30 p.m.—Lusitanions (A) v. Islam Gymkhana.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held to-day at J. M. Chotani's Office, Khadack at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp. Members are requested to attend the meeting.

Sir Harcourt Butler has invited a number of gentlemen to meet him at Agra on 9th April to consider some questions connected with the posible establishmeat of a teaching University at Agra.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.—Statistics about street accidents may be found in the Bombay City Police Report published by Government.

Shivalal T. Dongli—We cannot publish your letter.

S. Chhaganlal—You are bubbling with indignation, but you have omitted to explain your grievance.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, April 8, 1920.

NATIONAL WEEK AND NEW ERA.

The Punjab National Week began well in Bombay. A fine start was made in respect of Bombay's tribute to the victims of Jallianwala, and we are certain that by the end of the week we shall have collected more than our share towards the erection of the memorial. The spirit of homage which inspires people is based not on hatred, but on love. As Mrs. Besant put it, there is no feeling of hatred for the slayers but only of love for the slain, to be enshrined in the memorial. Hundreds of people were mown down without cause and without mercy; and it is our duty to make an offering in their memory. We know the country will respond to the call in the right spirit. The Jallianwala massacre was a crime against humanity, and in remembering the dead, all men and women can unite without thinking of race, creed or colour. We have no doubt that before long, the bestowal of the present tokens of love, would be deemed to be a matter of honour to every contributor. And we hope, with Mr. Gandhi that Englishmen will subscribe to the memorial which is in no sense anti-British.

The meeting at French Bridge on Tuesday helped to focus the attention of people to the National Memorial. It was also a great demonstration against the Rowlatt Act which brought in its train unspeakable misery to the country. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act precipitated the "day of reckoning" in the Punjab. The agony of the Punjab was not due to any fault of the people in connection with the Rowlatt Act, as it was used as a provocation and an excuse for the smouldering rancour of O'Dwyerism to burst forth. The Act would never have been rushed through by any wise Government against the wishes and warnings of the people and at a period when India was particularly proud of her services and devotion to the Empire. If the war had not ended, or if any of its risks had remained, the Rowlatt Bill would never have been framed, as officials would not have been conscious of a free hand to deal with protests. The Rowlatt Committee, after some secret transactions, had been alarmed of latent revolutionism in some individuals. The cause of the trouble they did not investigate, but, according to approved bureaucratic methods, they prescribed a cure without ascertaining the cause of disease. If they had known of the causes of discontent and its uglier degradations, they would have proposed remedies, not of repression, but of its reverse. Still, with discredited procedure they made certain proposals which no Government with any understanding of human nature, should have accepted as unimpeachable. Government began to legislate and when Indians condemned the measure, the complaint was made that the good thing had been misrepresented. The fact was that the measure was wholly pernicious and unconstitutional and people opposed the ousting of the judiciary by the Executive. Government wanted trials to be conducted "expeditiously without commitment, with no right of appeal and, may be, *in camera*." The great point on which officials depended was that every proceeding must start with the sanction of the Governor-in-Council—a very cautious and trustworthy body—and then the stages of arrest, detention, trial and punishment should follow under the same responsible auspices. The defence is absurd. It is the local policeman who starts the engine and with concurrence from the top, brings it to standard speed. Why, where was the Governor-in-Council when the Sindhubala ladies had been arrested and harassed in Bengal? That eminent body was in the cool heights of Darjeeling, when police officers with erratic abruptness, arrested whom they chose—under the Defence of India Act. The Governor-in-Council part was in practice a formality; where real, judgment must depend on the accusations produced from the original guardian of law and order. In the Rowlatt Act, the clause referring to the Governor-in-Council exists. But the responsibility filters to the Secretariat and from there to the District officers, who, men on the spot, must hold the lever of power. A bankrupt is invited to the Courts by His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom, Emperor of India, Defender of the Faith etc., etc., who offers greeting. But no man feels vain about the royal invitation as he contemplates the grim reality of the bailiff at the door. Those who opposed the Rowlatt Act knew Indian conditions. We would not allow our freedom to be made the plaything of executive whim, especially when the prospect was full of darkness and corruption. Government, in spite of the manifest chances of injustice in the Bill, nailed their flag on their discretion, on their good faith. Why, asked Sir George Lowndes, should we not kill a snake? Let us ask: Why should we not punish a dacoit or a murderer, with instant bludgeoning? The reason is that the suspect has a right to be heard in defence by a body other than his accuser. In fact, he is an innocent man till the crime is established. The Rowlatt Bill inverted all the assumptions of civilised jurisprudence. Government wanted power; they did not care whom all or what all they destroyed in the claim.

Was the Act misrepresented? Yes, by officials who wanted to hide the sting of it. The Punjab Commission of the Congress said: "We hold that the Act hardly lends itself to popular misrepresentation. It has certainly been misrepresented by the official side. A typical exaggeration that we have seen complained of, is a crypic phrase 'na appeal, na dalil, na vakeel.' In our opinion no self-respecting person can tolerate what is an outrage upon society. The crime of Government was complete when they persisted in it in the face of unanimous popular opposition." The Act became unpopular and a thing of abomination, when its scope was grasped by the people and now they want this threat to their freedom removed. Government blundered with open eyes; they, in spite of their knowledge of law and constitutional freedom, persisted in their topsy-turvy course. Prestige had to be kept. To change wrong opinions is highly deleterious to that prestige on which the Empire rolls. Will Government realise the imperative heed there is of scrapping some of their pet statutes to make freedom and harmony possible in this land? Speaking on the need of repeal, Mrs. Besant said that India had no chance—till the measure was repealed. Government must adopt the bolder step of taking their laws of repression in sheaves and making a holocaust of them. There is a rare opportunity to do it with courage and grace, and it will be coming shortly. Will they make use if it?

GRAVE SITUATION IN FIJI.

Despite the gravity of the turn of events in Fiji and the repeated requests in this and other journals for more light on the subject, the Government of India have so far done nothing to keep the public of this country informed of the origin and nature of the disturbances in those Islands, which have led to wholesale arrests of Indian labourers and the "conviction" of some 150 among them. Moreover, Indians are reported to have been fired on, one being killed and 15 wounded. And yet, all this information is vouchsafed to this country not directly, but through England! It may be that the Government of India are closely watching the situation and are being fully posted up regarding the developments, but surely they must be not unaware of the deep anxiety of the public of this country regarding the plight of their countrymen in Fiji. The Government ought to have taken every step to keep the Indian public fully informed of the developments from time to time. Instead, they are maintaining a silence, about the whole affair that is likely easily to be misconstrued into apathy towards the fate of Indians in Fiji. We publish to-day a communication on the subject from a gentleman who can claim to write with authority. As "Ek Bhartiya Hridaya" truly observers, neither the Government of India nor the public have yet shown that they realise the true extent of the sufferings now being undergone by our countrymen in Fiji. It is urgently necessary, as he says, that the Government of India should move in the matter and wire to the authorities in Fiji to postpone the punishment of the 150 so-called rioters till an independent Indian Commission has reported on the truth about the situation in Fiji. The Government of India ought, of their own accord, to have despatched a mixed or wholly non-official commission to report no the recent disturbances and to suggest remedies for the widespread discontent among the Indian immigrant population there. But, since they have done nothing to demonstrate their anxiety in the matter, it is incumbent on the non-official public to arrange without further delay for the despatch of an independent commission to Fiji, not only for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and reporting on the general situation there, but with a view also to assure Indians in Fiji that their countrymen here are not dead to their sufferings and that they will do all that is possible to alleviate those suffering. The Indian Imperial Citizenship Association would do well to shake off the lethargy which seems to have possessed it and to address itself to the task that is confronting the nation. The Association has ample funds and should be able easily to arrange for a deputation to Fiji. As suggested by our correspondent, Pandit Tota Ram, if he can be induced to go, will be a valuable acquisition to such a deputation. Mr. Andrews will be able to suggest some other name or names and the various Home Rule Leagues and patriotic bodies like the Servants of India Society may be willing to co-operate. We hope all these bodies, especially the Imperial Citizenship Association, will bestir themselves and take early steps to send an independent deputation to the Fiji Islands. They would also do well to urge the Government of India to take prompt steps to afford Indians in Fiji all the protection that they can legitimately claim from the Government of their own country.

AN ASTOUNDING STEP.

A strange fatality seems to dog the policy of the Allies in relation to Turkey. Concerned as they seem to be more with the preservation and promotion of their own interests of imperialist and economic domination than with the securing of a just settlement in harmony with the purposes for which they went to war, they are perpetrating one blunder after another without regard to the grave reaction of their policy on the Moslem world. As if the campaign of bigotry against the Turk was not enough, a fresh outrage on Moslem sentiment has been perpetrated by the arrest and deportation to Malta of the Sheikh-ul-Ilam. The hold of the latter dignitary on the entire Moslem world is only next to that of the Sultan-Khalif and no statesman who knows and understands Moslems and realises the fervour of their attachment to the person and office of religious heads, could for a moment be a willing party to an act that, as the Khilafat Deputation has rightly declared, is bound to create a disastrous impression in India and the East. But unfortunately the "Peace-makers" are too absorbed in their own little game of carving out spheres of political influence and economic penetration to pay due heed to the reality of the menace which will make their "peace" a sham and a delusion.

Notes of the Day.

"Let Us Be Friends."

Before adjourning the Punjab Legislative Council, Sir Edward Maclagan made a polite speech, in the course of which he asked all to bury bitterness. The advice was no doubt well-conceived, but when good words are unaccompanied by right action, people take them to be cheap sentiment. Sir Edward argued that Government were in the right mood for goodwill and spoke hesitatingly of the lack of adequate response from the people. What more could a Government say besides words like these: "We want to restore good feeling between individuals and communities; we want to put aside hatred and passion and not to stir them up?" We are deeply grateful for the assurance that passion is to be set aside. Probably, there was a surfeit in its appeasement in the past. What we cannot understand is the solicitude of Government to restore good feeling between individuals and communities. There is no bitter feud of individuals to make the Government sigh and try a conciliatory hand. Nor are the communities of the Punjab quarrelling for anything. Individuals, who were manacled together for show, did not fight in the days of their affliction; nor do they fight now. Communities have been welded through the stress of adversity, and the raising of the olive branch is a little superfluous after their experiences.

The Only Way.

Instead of ploughing the sands, Sir Edward Maclagan will do well to try and restore good feeling between his Government and the people. There is real need for it. But it cannot begin without a token of goodwill from Government. Will Government, without professing innocent craving for goodwill, remember that officials, who have ruthlessly persecuted the people and proved themselves incapable of decent conduct, cannot possibly be useful for restoring good feeling? If those who abused their power are retained without punishment, it means an affront to the people. It further would mean that officials who inflicted deliberate cruelties, are taken as virtuous heroes by Government. Till justice is done, till offenders are punished, and till Government expressly dissociate themselves from the wrong-doing of their agents, it would be hard to accomplish anything despite polite invitations to forget wrongs and promote cordiality. We thought that Sir Edward Maclagan was capable of some imagination, but his omission of all references to justice makes him look like a bureaucrat who affects the *ma bap* style—which is rather out of date or at any rate utterly worthless as a substitute for justice and commonsense.

A Dirty Traffic.

Our local morning contemporary is wroth against the Peking correspondent of "The Times" for saying that part of the responsibility for the opium evil in China rests with the Government of India, who permit the manufacture of the drug in quantities far in excess of local consumption, and beyond the world's legitimate medical requirements. Our contemporary excuses the Government of India on the grounds that the Indian opium formerly exported to China never formed more than a fraction of the total consumption of the drug in the country and that the Chinese Government have not been able to stamp out home opium cultivation, which was made obligatory on them under the Treaty. The Government of India in sticking to the letter and ignoring the spirit of the agreement with China have been displaying a truly Shylockian attitude. Otherwise, aware as they undoubtedly are that a large proportion of the opium stocks exported from this country to the Straits Settlements, Java, Japan, Indo-China, Hongkong and other Far Eastern ports, find their way into China, they would have taken prompt measures to cut down the manufacture and export of Indian

A Poor Excuse.

opium to the legitimate extent only.

Since 1913 exports to China have ceased, it is true, but the exports to all the neighbouring countries show no falling off. On the other hand, there is a tendency for the growth of the traffic. Of course, the present exports show a great falling off in comparison with the exports a decade or two ago. Still, as many as 7,691 chests, of the total value of £1,579,908 were exported from this country, principally to the Far Eastern countries. The excuse that China has not observed the treaty obligations and, therefore, no corresponding obligation rests with the Government, must appear lame to all those who hold that the opium traffic is intrinsically "dirty." The Government of India ought not to have hesitated to wash their hands of it at the earliest possible opportunity, whatever the Chinese may do in their own country. The Government of India, however, appear loth to abandon the "profits" which accrue from the traffic. It is to be hoped that one of the first duties of the Indian Legislative Assembly, when it comes into existence next year, will be to wash the hands of India, permanently, of this hateful and degrading trade. The country can very well afford to sacrifice a million and a half pounds sterling annually, if not in the true interests of humanity, at least for the sake of her own reputation abroad.

Hindu-Mahomedan Disputes.

It is a matter for satisfaction that, while all previous attempts to induce the local and central Governments in this country failed to secure the appointment of committees to find out means to prevent Hindu-Mahomedan disputes, the Government of Madras have been prevailed on to appoint a committee of non-official Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen to investigate the question. In view of the changed political atmosphere of the country and especially of the *entente cordiale* between the two communities, the Madras Committee will be setting about its labours under the best auspices. The scope of the Committee's investigations is limited, it is true, to disputes arising only from "the beating of tom-toms and the play of music during processions in front of mosques" and not from any such causes as cow sacrifices, which have been the most prolific source of trouble and which, after the Moslem League resolution, may be expected to disappear altogether. And there is need for give and take on both sides and for an amicable settlement by which "cow riots" might become things of the past. If the Madras Committee, which is wholly non-official, succeeds in its object and inaugurates a movement for the settlement by mutual consent of all disputed points about music in front of mosques, it will undoubtedly be strengthening the foundations of the permanent goodwill between the two communities, which we all so devoutly wish to see established.

INDIAN STATES.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

THE DISABILITIES OF INDIAN RULERS.

IV*

What is to be the place of the Indian States in the India of the present and, still more, of the future? This is a question which demands very earnest and careful consideration, which it has not hitherto received. It presents a problem, as complex as it is insistent, which must be solved satisfactorily if India is to become a self-respecting and self-governing country. We publish below the fourth of a series of articles, in the course of which the writer will explore the needs of the situation and suggest the remedies that, in his opinion, are called for.

How few are the people in British India, or elsewhere, who know clearly the disadvantages under which the Indian States are placed,—and yet, they all unite in condemning them. If the Indian Princes are not up-to-date, if they are not responsive to the touch of the Zeit-Geist, is it wholly and solely their fault? Why did India produce rulers like Rama and Vikram, Akbar and Shah Jehan in old times, and why is she not capable of producing such men now? Surely, there must be something rotten in the State of India, to make her so barren, so infertile in truly great men and women.

Policy of Interference.

There are many causes which have contributed to bring about the tragical decay of Indian Princes in recent times. Among them, the first and foremost is the British Government's policy of interference. The Government of India treats them most often as children, or fools, and interferes in all—even the pettiest affairs of their States. The inevitable result of such behaviour is—that they become callous and indifferent to their own duties. How "the Subsidiary Alliance System" sucks up like a vampire, the life-blood of Indian Princes, destroys their vitality, their capacity for hope and for earnest work, was noticed by Mr. Henry Russel, the British Resident at Hyderabad, many many years ago, when he wrote the following: "Every faculty that is valuable to a State, every organ that contributes to its wholesome existence, seems to decay under our alliance."

Another thing which this "Subsidiary Alliance" has done, is to make the ruler irresponsible to his people, and thus to kill the spirit of co-operation that existed between the rulers and the ruled in old times. And as the rulers do not consider themselves at all responsible to their subjects now, their subjects *en revanche*, have withdrawn even their moral support to the actions of their rulers. Thus a gulf is created between them, which is the source of much dissatisfaction and immorality.

Faulty Education.

The kind of education or—miseducation, which the Indian Princes receive nowadays, is responsible for their dis-orientation, or distortion. In the colleges where they are sent, what do they learn? Are they taught there the history of their country, or family from the proper point of view? Do they even learn the Indian languages—including their own mother-tongues properly there? Alas, no! In fact, they really learn nothing there, which would teach them the sense of duty or beauty in life. They only aspire to become intellectual and moral *Eurasians* of the lowest order, and thereby lose their true individualities. For, it is a fact, that our Indian Princes are losing all individuality, by imitating the objectionable sort of Anglo-Indian bureaucrats with whom they not seldom come in contact in life.

One wishes and hopes that the Government of India will change with the spirit of the times. Now that the spirit of life is changing, now that vaster horizons are opening up before the minds of men, now that the Indian Princes have amply, nobly, and right royally—and loyally performed their duties during the Great War towards the King-Emperor, the Indian Government should treat them with less mistrust and suspicion than before, and allow them to work out their own salvation without let, or hindrance, or interference of any sort.

What the Princes Should Learn.

It has been stated above, that the education of the Indian Princes at present is pitifully poor. With proper education,—what an amount of good they can do to their States! They should learn at least two modern Indian languages, and one classical—Oriental language—either Sanskrit, or Arabic, or Persian. They should have a good knowledge of Oriental Political Science,—by studying Kautilya, Sukra, and other noted writers of India, China and the Islamic countries. They must have some acquaintance with Oriental philosophy, art and literature, so that they might gather round them, and encourage men of creative genius or talents, as their ancestors used to do. Side by side with these studies, they should learn something of the best that the West has produced. Elements of Natural Science and Political Economy must be compulsorily taught to them. They should be trained to approach Western art, literature and philosophy from *the Oriental point of view*,—which, it must be added, by no means signifies an attitude of hostile criticism. What they should learn and remember is—the psychological inevitability of all the artistic, literary, and thought-forms, which they find around them in this country. Once they grasp these truths, they will know what changes they can introduce in their States with success, and what they should avoid introducing. True education is an eye-opener. It gives a correct and comparative view of everything in life. And so, is not a country or a State accursed, if its ruler is mentally blind, and does everything out of love of novelty or notoriety?

*Previous articles on the subject appeared on February 24, March 11 and 24.

NATIONAL WEEK.

INAUGURATED THROUGHOUT INDIA

REPEAL OF ROWLATT ACT DEMANDED.

VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA FOR JALLIANWALLA COLLECTIONS.

The National Week was inaugurated throughout India on the 6th April, when prayers were offered and fast observed. The country has unanimously demanded the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. A vigorous propaganda is being carried on to collect subscriptions for the National Memorial at Jallianwalla Baug.

AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 6.

Delhi observed the opening day of the national week to-day most quietly. There was no hartal and business was done as briskly as ever. At a public meeting in the evening Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-law presiding, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Delhi hereby places on record its emphatic opinion that there will be no peace in the land until the Rowlatt Act is repealed and therefore appeals to the Government of India to introduce at the earliest opportunity a bill repealing that Act.

"We the citizens of Delhi hereby congratulate Hakim Mohamed Ajmal Khan on having the courage of conviction to relieve himself of titles by way of protest against the attitude of European powers towards Turkey and earnestly hope that his illustrious example will be followed by others.

AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 6.

In connection with the National Week celebration a meeting was held this evening at the beach, Mr. T. V. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar presiding in the absence of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar. A resolution expressing the emphatic opinoion that there would be no peace in the land unless the Rowlatt Act was repealed and praying the Government of India to introduce a Bill at the earliest opportunity repealing the Act was passed. Another resolution was also carried appealing for funds for the Jallianwalla Bagh memorial.

AT ALLAHABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

The observance of the National Week commenced yesterday. There was no hartal, though business was suspended at a few places. In the evening a public meeting of citizens held on the Home Rule grounds with Munshi Ishwar Saran in the chair.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon moved the Resolution placing on record the emphatic opinion that there would be no peace in the land until the Rowlatt Act was repealed and requesting Government to introduce a bill to repeal that Act.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal seconding the resolution said that the significance of the sixth April, last year, was that they saw a movement into which the masses threw themselves heart and soul with the educated classes and youthful-intelligencia of the country. When the war broke out we forgot our quarrels with the British bureaucracy and stood by the British not for fear of Germany but because of our chivalry which refused to treat their calamity as our opportunity. Our belief that British Imperialism would be purified by passing through Baptism of fire and their assurance of changed angle of vision created a hope in people of this country that the day of salvation was at hand and that the end of war would see India far advanced towards responsible Government or Home Rule. The war came to a sudden ending and after a few days they saw that capitalistic imperialism could not really be human and freedom loving. We saw that our trial was not over yet and in face of this disappointment came the preparation for perpetuating war measures in the Rowlatt Act as a permanent piece of legislation. You found in other words the same spirit as in the Defence of India Act. It was intended to terrorise the people of India into submission to autocracie will of irresponsible burbaucraty and that was the real significance of 6th April. The celebration therefore is the celebration of the spirit of determination of India to do everything in it's power to dare to die if need be for the assertion of its just rights and establishment of rightful freedom. In carrying that determination we should refuse to be misled by militant and revengeful spirit of Europe. The spirit of India was of suffering, sacrifice, self-restraint, seeking for things spiritual and not material. We should remember that the value of the 6th April celebration was not in its effect on Government but on ourselves in deriving new courage, new experience, and new determination to achieve our end with sacrifice, with constitutional endeavour, without cowardice but without violence. Our victory, would be in proportion to our labour and sacrifice and when they came to the fruition of seed sown on the 6th the spirit would be seen. Pandit Sunder Lal supporting the resolution was carried unanimously.

AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, April 7.

A meeting was held at Lucknow on the 6th under the chairmanship of the Hon. Pandit Gokaranath Misra to celebrate the anniversary of the Satyagraha Day and to ask for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. It began with a prayer by Pandit Brijnath Shirga and the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the Citizens of Lucknow hereby places on record its emphatic opinion that there will be no peace in the land until the Rowlatt Act is repealed and, therefore, appeals to the Government of India to introduce at the earliest opportunity a Bill repealing that Act."

No speeches were made, but the resolution was merely put before the meeting by Syed Zahur Ahmad, Secretary All-India Muslim League, Pandit Harkarnath Misra, Mr. Haider Husain and Mr. Raja Rao and duly carried.

Earnest efforts are being made to raise funds for the Jallianwalla Memorial.

AT AJMERE.

(From a Correspondent.)

April 7.

The National Week celebrations began yesterday, Ajmer volunteers making house to house collections. A mass meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held at Idgah yesterday evening, Sayed Abdulquiddars presiding. Speeches were delivered in which the Rowlatt Act was severely condemned. Citizens unanimously passed a resolution asking for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act.

Another mass meeting will be held on the 9th. On the 10th a drama in aid of the Jallianwallah Bagh Memorial Fund will be performed.

AT YEOTMAL.

(From a Correspondent,)

April 7.

The National Week programme here commenced in right earnest and is being executed with great zeal and enthusiasm. The Jallianwallah Bagh Fund Committee has beed established under the presidency of Mr. Ancy. The work of collecting subscriptions is being vigorously pushed by Hindu and Mahomedan volunteers wearing a black mourning mark on their arms. On Tuesday evening, a very huge meeting was held in the open space adjoining Kedareshwa Temple with Mr. Jatkar in the chair. A Resolution, protesting against the retention on the Statute Book of the Rowlatt Act despite the unanimous opposition of the whole Indian population and requesting Government to forthwith repeal it in order to give effect to his Majesty's wishes as conveyed in the Royal Proclamation an dto pacify the minds of the Indians was proposed by Doctor Kane seconded by Pandit Brahmadeoji and supported very eloquently by Pandit Nekiram Sharma, and was passed.

AT POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, April 7.

Poona celebrated the Satyagraha week with fasting and prayer as laid down by Mr. Ghandi, but without hartal.

Under the auspicies of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and Indian Home Rule League a public meeting was held on 6th April. Mr. Kelkar presided.

A resolution asking the cancellation of the Rowlatt Act was moved by P. B. Chintamanrao Vaidya and seconded and supported by Messrs. Savarkar, Paranjpe Gore and Bamangavakar was pasted. Mr. Kelkar made a vigourous speech asking the repeal of the Act.

Collections for the Jalianwalla Fund are proceeding from the first day of the National Week.

AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The National Week celebration in Calcutta commenced, to-day. No business was suspended and everything went off as usual. In the afternoon a meeting was held when resolutions protesting against the Rowlatt Act and the Indemnity Bill were passed.

A correspondent writes that the dangerous practice of allowing passengers to stand of the foot-board, is not well checked on the local B.B. and G.I. Railway trains and asks for strict rules on the matter.

AT RANGOON.

(From a Correspondent.)

RANGOON, April 7.

A large number of Hindus and Mussal.

(Continued on page 10.)

JALLIANWALA BAGH MEMORIAL FUND.

BOMBAY'S SUBSCRIPTIONS EXCEED TWO LAKHS.

We understood that the following sums have been collected for the Jallianwalla Baug Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, ...	10,001
Mr. Umar Sobani, ...	10,001
Mr. Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau	10,001
Mr. Vithaldas Liladhar	10,001
Messrs. Tricumdas Carsondas and Co., (Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Cursondas Tejpal and Jamnadas Dwarkadas)	10,001
A Friend	10,001
Through Mr. B. Durgadutt ...	25,001
Mr. Cheniram Jesraj	7,501
Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, ...	7,501
Mr. Tulsidas Tejpal, ...	5,001
Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons	5,001
Mr. Gulabrai Kedarmal	5,001
Mr. Mamraj Ram Bhagat ...	5,001
Mr. Chhotalal Korkari	5,100
Mr. Khimji Punja, ...	5,001
Mr. Kilachand Devchand ...	3,001
Mr. Shankerlal Ghetabhai Banker	3,001
Mr. Keshavji Narsi	2,501
Mr. Napoo Nensey	2,501
Mr. H. M. Mehta	2,501
Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji	2,501
Mr. Kanji Dharamsey	2,501
Mr. Valabhdas Jamnadas ...	2,501
Mr. Rajhavji Purshotam ...	2,501
Mr. Jagannath Khemka	2,501
Mr. Noormahamad Begmahamad	2,501
Messrs. Abubeker and Co., ...	2,501
Mr. Parshotam Nathuram ...	2,501
Mr. Jagjivan Umarsi	2,501
Mr. K. H. Kayani, ...	2,501
Mr. D. D. Tejani	2,501
Mr. K. H. Kayani	2,501
Mr. D. C. Sunavala	2,001
Mr. Amarsi Kanji	3,001
Mr. Lalji Naranji	2,000
Two Parsi Theosophists	2,001
Mr. Mulji Dharamsey	2,001
Mr. Gulabchand Devchand ...	1,001
Mr. Chhabildas Luxmidas ...	1,001
Mr. Lala Motilal Dayaram ...	1,001
Mr. Vasanji Bhagwandas ...	1,001
Mr. Jamnadas Vasanji Manji ...	1,001
Mr. Revashanker Jaggivan ...	1,001
Mr. Narandas Lalji	501
Dr. Nair	401
Mrs. Annie Besant	100
Mrs. Jaiji Petit	501
Miss Petit	30

The following further subscriptions were received yesterday:—

	Rs.
Mr. M. H. Sanjana	5,001
Mr. Mathradas Vissonji Khimji	2,001
Mr. Murarji Goculdas Dewji ...	1,501
Mr. Valabhdas Tejpal	1,001
Mr. Hansraj Canjee Khatau ...	1,001
Mr. Gordhandas Jamnadas ...	1,001
Mr. Jwarmal Sarupchand ...	501
Total over ...	... 2,05,000

Further contributions should be sent to the Hony. Secretary, Bombay, Presidency, Association, opposite Clock Tower, Fort.

Or the Hony. Secretaries All-India Home Rule League, 251, Hornby Road, Fort.

Various Volunteer corps will go to Collect Funds on Friday, Saturday and Sunday the 9th 10th and 11th instant respectively. The routes will be published in the newspapers. Citizens are expected to contribute their mite for this Fund. Donations will be received till, the 13th instant; from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily and receipts will be granted for the amount paid at the following places:—

The Presidency Association.
Swadeshi Sabha.
Home Rule League, Fort, and its Branches at market (Mulji Jetha) and Mandvi.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL.

A correspondent from Agra wires:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali requests all Khilafat Committees throughout India to make door to door collections on the 9th and 13th April and to forward the realized amount on their behalf to the Jhallianwallah Bagh Memorial Fund. Khilafat office bearers will do their best to make it a success.

NOTICE TO ALL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers of different Corps ready for any National Work are resuested to be present in Uniform on Friday the 9th inst. on the Esplanade Maidan near Gaiety Theatre, as well on Saturday the 10th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp on the Lecture ground near French Bridge, Chowpati, and on Sunday the 11th inst. at 7 a.m. (S.T.) punstually at the same place (Chowpati) to collect Funds for the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial.

SURATI HINDU HOTEL.

The Management of the Surati Hindu Hotel, Bhuleshwar say that they intend to subscribe to the Jallianwala Fund their entire-proceeds next Sunday. The rates will be kept double that day. They expect good patronage on that day.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon performed the opening ceremony of the Madras Stock Exchange at Broadway in the presence of a distinguished gathering, on Wednesday evening.

An Ahmedabad, message dated April 6 states:—

All mills in Ahmedabad are working from Tuesday with their full complements.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore left for Bhavnagar Tuesday morning. He is expected to arrive Bombay on Saturday next.

FRENCH ENTER FRANKFORT.

REICHSWEHR TROOPS LEAVE TO AVOID CONTACT.

40,000 GERMAN TROOPS AT RUHR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 7.

Paris.—A message from Mayence states that the French troops entered Frankfort and Darmstadt at five o'clock this morning. The Reichswehr troops left at midnight in order to avoid contact with the French.

A message from Mayence states that the French troops are expected to occupy Frankfort on the morning of April 8th. It is believed in French official circles that despite German assurances forty thousand troops are at present in Ruhr.

EVACUATE NEUTRAL ZONE.

TO ENABLE TERMINATION OF OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. Midnight, April 7.

Paris.—M. Millerand has notified Mayer that the occupation of Frankfort, Homburg, Henau, Darmstadt and Dieburg will terminate immediately the German troops have completely evacuated the neutral zone.

FRENCH ADVANCE UNOPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. Midnight, April 7.

Paris.—A telegram from Mayence says that the French advance has been unopposed and will be completed to-day. It will result in the extension of the French bridgehead at Mayence by eighteen miles. The occupying force is estimated at 18,0000 and consists largely of cavalry.

STATE OF SIEGE.

GEN. DEGOUTTE'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. Midnight, April 7.

General Degoutte, in a proclamation in the occupied zone, declares a state of siege in the region of Frankfort, Darmstadt and Dieburg and prohibits all traffic between the newly occupied zone and rest of Germany, except transport of food. He establishes postal censorship, suspends newspapers and takes over the military telephones and telegraphs.

"ALL WILL END WELL."

M. MILLERAND CONFIDENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., April 8.

Apparently, France acted in the matter of occupying Frankfort and other towns without awaiting the consent of the Allies, but according to Reuter's Paris correspondent trouble is not anticipated as a diplomatic circular sent by the French Government to its representatives abroad emphasised that the action was in no way hostile in intent. Britain's silence as regards the circular has been taken as consent. Some French papers appeal for British co-operation with the Fleet or by other means against "the continual violations of the Treaty."

"Echo de Paris" says:—Britain has taken from the Germans what she demanded and it is only just that France should insist on ensuring her safety and guaranteeing her supplies of the Ruhr coal. The writer adds that M. Millerand, when asked if Britain would accept the French point of view replied:—Britain has been victorious. So has France. I am confident all will end well.

GOEPPERT VISITS FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., April 8.

Goeppert, head of the German Peace Delegation, visited the French Foreign Ministry on the 5th instant and reiterated the assurances as regards the purely policing character of the German operations in Ruhr, which, he declared, would end in a week, but the Interallied Commission of Control declares that the German forces in Ruhr are utterly disproportionate to the numbers required for mere restoration of order. The numerous concentrations of troops are in progress. For instance, one division is stationed at Muenster less than fifty miles from the Rhine and it has already begun to enter the forbidden zone.

AN "INTERNATIONAL CRISIS"

ITALIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., April 8.

The risk of the French action developing into an international crisis is emphasised by the Italian papers, which declare that Britain and Italy cannot ignore what is happening. According to the "Popolo" the Romano Cabinet has decided morally to support France, while intimating that Italy will not participate in the military measures against Germany.

The British press sympathises with the French point of view that the militarist clique is responsible for the German advance for the purpose of maintaining a counter-revolutionary army in Ruhr, instead of in Berlin. but doubts the wisdom of France's separate action as tending to immense extension of the Allied military commitments and postponement of settlement with Germany.

"HEARTIEST SUPPORT.

BRITISH PRESS ON FRENCH ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

This morning's papers wholeheartedly support the French action, which is described as a disciplinary measure to secure the execution of the treaty.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: In so far as the British opinion is concerned we are convinced that it is nearly unanimous in approving the French action.

The "Morning Post" says:—There should be little fear now of any disastrous developments if the Allies are true to themselves and to the Treaty.

The "Daily Maill" states that the coterie which is always disposed to scold France is entirely negligible. Germany has inexcusably torn up Articles 43 and 44 and has not punished the militarists for their recent exploit.

The "Times" says:—The French step is wholly precautionary. When no longer necessary it will be discontinued. Our French friends are assured of the fullest and heartiest support of their British comrades in arms.

REDS VS. REGULARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. Midnight, April 7.

Berlin.—Official and other reports regarding the situation in Westphalia and Ruhr show that the German regulars have entered Dortmund, which the Reds had plundered to a considerable extent and are advancing eastwards against much stronger Red forces. The regulars have occupied Mulheim without fighting and the whole northern border of Ruhr. The Reds losses near Pelkum exceeded 3,000. Two armoured cars and aviators participated in the operations. The Reds in the Hoerde district stormed the railway station. The Reds are collecting at Essen, where they have robbed Krupps provision department, but the Regulars are expected immediately. The Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief in Berlin have issued a proclamation to Rhenish-Westphalians, denying that the agreements with workers have been broken by the entry of the troops, who have been ordered to avoid severity and provocative acts.

NIZAM AND KHILAFAT.

REGULATES PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"IN INTEREST OF GOOD GOVT."!

HYDERABAD, April 7.

The following is a copy of a "Firman" which has been issued by His Highness the Nizam:—

"My attention has been drawn to the public meetings that have been held in some places in my Dominions with reference to the Khilafat question. Permission to hold these meetings has not been withheld so far, as I have no desire to apply methods of repression to prevent public expression of the sentiments of my people, particularly when they are in any way associated with religion. But, in the interests of good Government, it is necessary to guard against any movement developing into irresponsible action. I note with gratification that the organisers of the Khilafat meetings of my Dominions have acted with sobriety and restraint. But, on principle, I consider it necessary to insist upon the observance of certain safeguards so as to prevent the possibility of public meetings degenerating into unconstitutional agitation, which must necessarily inflict much suffering on any people that have departed from the path of ordered and disciplined advance. It is common knowledge that if permission on the one hand produces unrest, unrestrained and ill-advised public movements put a premium on dangerous incitement to crimes, disturbances and violence. The feeling of the public is entitled to respect so long as in its own turn it recognises the obligation it owes to Society for the maintenance of Public Peace and in the manner of its expression refrains from lending itself to an unwholesome excitement. To save my beloved subjects from this peril, I direct the following procedure to be adopted whenever the organisers of a public meeting with reference to the Khilafat Question desire to call one.

1. Copies of proposed resolutions must be submitted to Government and orders thereupon obtained before they are moved.

2. Notice of the date and place of the meeting must be given to the District Magistrate or the Chief Magistrate as the case may be, seven clear days before it is held.

3. A true and faithful record of the proceedings of the meeting must be promptly submitted to the District Magistrate, or the Chief Magistrate as the case may be, for the information of the Government.

4. Disobedience of these directions will be taken serious notice of ond severely dealt with."

SOVIET RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

LATTER'S ARMISTICE PROPOSALS NOT ACCEPTED.

POLISH REQUEST TO CEASE HOSTILITIES REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11 a.m, April 7.

"The Times" learns from Abo that according to a Moscow message the Soviet considers that Finland's armistice proposals are unacceptable. The Reds are continuing hostilities until the Soviet has received a satisfactory reply.

The Soviet has refused Polish request to cease hostilities during the peace negotiations.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

JAPANESE ENTER CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. Midnight, April 7.

New York.—A telegram from Vladivostock, says that the Japanese troops have entered the city, after eight hours' severe fighting.

BOLSHEVISM IN RUSSIA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

The "Pioneer" says:—With reference to the orders issued by the Bolshevik Government arising out of their decision to convert Russia into a servile State we now learn the Central Agitation Department at Moscow have threatened the Directors of Cabinet Councils at telegraph stations with trial for neglect of duty, if they fail to forward the daily Moscow Bulletin to all agitation centres. Lenin and his confederates attach so much importance to this work that they have decided to hold a meeting in Moscow during the present month. One delegate, preferably an active agitationist, will attend from each centre and he will have to bring with him copies of all local pamphlets, placards, proclamations, lists of agitators, and other documents as well as sufficient food for ten days and the return journey.

DOMINION HOME RULE IN S. AFRICA.

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" ON MR. BONAR LAW'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 7.

The "Manchester Guardian", commenting on Mr. Bonar Law's speech in the House of Commons with reference to Dominion Home Rule with special reference to the fact that the South African Republicans are endeavouring to apply the argument in their favour, dwells on the importance of the Minister's thinking carefully when speaking at the centre of the Empire in order to avoid misinterpretation. The paper contends that General Smuts is absolutely right in his contention that the Dominions are not entitled to secede from the Empire.

"The relation of the Crown to the Province Cape or the Transvaal", says the "Manchester Guardian", "is precisely the same as its relation to Cornwall or Lancashire. General Smuts is on a perfectly sound ground in maintaining that no portion of a single sovereign state can throw off the allegiance on its own authority without an act of rebellion or revolution. We could not do it in England and it cannot lawfully be done in Canada or South Africa."

The journal attributes Mr. Bonar Law's statement to the fact that we have such good reason to rely on the goodwill of the Dominions that any attempt to force their loyalty is unthinkable. "If Australia", argued the "Guardian", "whose consciousness of distinct nationality has grown so enormously during the war were to say to us some day that she wished the formal tie to be severed, then a friendly though foreign Australia would so clearly be a greater support to us in the world than an unfriendly Australia held down by the force of arms, if that is conceivable then, as Mr. Bonar Law says, we should certainly not try to force her. But that is not to say that any British Dominion which might give us, as it were, a month's notice would find the notice accepted."

NEW DANISH CABINET.

FRIJS AS PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 7.

Copenhagen.—In the new cabinet Frijs is the Premier and the Minister of Defence, Scavenius is the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Kafoed is the Minister of Finance.

CABLE ITEMS.

Roubaix.—The strike in the textile industry has ended.

A demonstration at Mountain Ash of 10,000 South Wales' miners passed a resolution against the Nationalisation of mines and advocated a system of profit sharing after the payment of a fair dividend and proper wages to workmen.

INDIAN SUGAR.

NEED FOR SUGAR SCHOOL AND BUREAU.

DR. MANN'S EVIDENCE.

At the sitting of the Indian Sugar Committee on April 6th, the first witness examined at the Council Hall, Bombay was Mr. J. B. Knight, Principal and Professor of Agriculture, Poona College. In his written statement, Mr. Knight stated that the total area of cane in the Bombay Presidency in 1917-18 was 93,222 acres and in Sind 3848 acres. Mr. Knight gave details of the five distinct agricultural tracts of the Presidency. The cane area in Sind was distributed over several districts. The canes were exceptionally rich in sucrose. Both thin medium and thick varieties were grown in Gujarat. The soft varieties were going out in places on account of red rot and medium thick ones were going out in places on account of red rot and medium thick ones were replacing them. The thin varieties were appreciated as they could be grown after rice cultivation and were not so much attacked by disease or sought after by thieves four footed or two footed. The hard canes of this tract showed a good sucrose percentage. In the Konkan, cane suffered from excessive rainfall unless special precautions for drainage were resorted to. Two red canes were found in this tract, one a semi-thick cane rather hard and of poor quality, but resistant to the rain, the other soft and used for chewing. The latter seemed to be a degenerated variety of the Mauritius cane, known as Covengerie. This cane was medium rich in sucrose. The acreage of cane in the Konkan was about equal to that in Gujarat and about 4000 acres. The leading variety of cane in the Bombay Deccan, including Khandesh, was the thick variety, known as Pundia, but in Khandesh and Nasik thin and medium varieties were grown to some extent. This tract contained over half the cane area of the Presidency and its tonnage percentage was higher than that of any other tract. In the Karnatic, cane cultivation was principally under wells. Thin and medium thick canes, of which there were several varieties, predominated. The acreage was less than half of that of the Deccan. Mr. Knight described in detail the method of cultivation adopted in the various tracts. In the canal tracts, excessive quantities of farm yard manure and oil cake were applied. The irrigation from wells was less faulty than that from the canals, but, in all cases, the cultivator was inclined to give too much water. Under wells, the outturn of cane seldom went above thirty tons. On the canals, where the soil had not been spoiled by mismanagement and the cultivators were skilled, crops of about forty tons per acre were common for plant cane, while forty five and fifty tons were within the possibilities of this tract under the best management.

EXCESSIVE USE OF MANURE.

Mr. Knight has been convinced that the amount, both of manure and of water, ordinarily used was excessive. As the result of his work, he could now confidently say that green manuring with San hemp was a far more economical method than the use of farm yard manure. Water saving had been the second feature of the work at Manjri. This problem had been solved by the adoption of the method, now known as the Manjri system of planting, which consisted of leaving out every other row and putting the cross "bunds" not oftener than once in one hundred feet, thus enabling the operation of weeding and banking up to be done by bullocks. Mr. Knight urged that the Manjri method should be strongly pressed on the cultivators and carefully planned demonstrations should be carried out in almost every village.

MR. V. G. GOKHALE.

Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, was then examined. A statement of Mr. Gokhale's views on the subject submitted to the Committee have already appeared in these columns.

DR. MANN.

The next witness examined was Dr. H. H. Mann, Director of Agriculture, Bombay, whose written statement submitted to the Committee will be published in a later issue of the "Chronicle."

In his oral examination, Dr. Mann stated the system followed in Antigua was roughly that the Government advanced the capital of the concern. The cultivators brought in their cane and were paid for it at a rate which was pre-arranged and was sufficient to a proportion, set aside in order to repay their cost at least. Out of the profits, a proportion was set aside to pay the Government. By this method, after a term of years, the whole concern would belong to the cultivators. The balance remaining after the re-payment of the Government advances was divided up amongst the cultivators, in proportion to the cane brought in, payment being made on the sucrose content. If such a system were adopted in India, Government would have to provide the management for a long time to come. The Godavari Valley seemed to be the only possible place for the establishment of a factory on this system. There the canal had been in existenc for so short a time that the cultivators were not too hopelessly involved. The position of the cane cultivators throughout the canal areas had very appreciably improved during the last year. The return from cane had doubled, while the cost of cultivation had only gone up by about 20 per cent. In regard to the crop forecast, Dr. Mann stated that the acreage return was undoubtedly accurate, but that the estimate of outturn was excessive. It was difficult to see [illegible] which the latter could be in a year when there was no crop, the outturn which fluctuated so widely under different conditions as did that of cane. He had recently made an estimate of the consumption of gut per head in Gujerat and estimated it at 25 pounds per head per annum or a little less. In the Northern Deccan, it was a little more than this. He did not consider that there was any prospect for a central factory anywhere in the Bombay Presidency, except in the canal areas. The possibility of obtaining suitable areas for a central factory by the establishment of pumping installations from rivers or canals had been mentioned, but, in his opinion, it was extremely small. If a higher standard of efficiency could be secured in regard to distribution of water, more especially on the part of the staff of the Irrigation Department, the necessity for a system under which the cultivator could obtain damages for failure to supply water would largely disappear. He considered that suitable areas for the establishment of factories for jaggery making by more scientific methods than those adopted by the ordinary cultivator would be in Satara district, on the small Krishna Canal, on the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum district, under the Shetphal bank in the Nira Valley and possibly at Niphad in the Nasik district.

SUGAR BUREAU.

He was strongly in favour of the establishment of a Sugar Bureau on the lines proposed by the Indian Cotton Committee for a Central Cotton Committee, but was opposed to any executive functions being assigned to this Bureau. He considered it impossible for such a body to direct research work in the Provinces. It should merely advise. He was also in favour of the establishment of a Sugar school. He was prepared to recommend the discouragement of the export of oil seeds in order to retain the avaliable manurial material in the country, provided this could be secured without harming the cultivator in any way. He considered the sugar cane crop in Bombay of sufficient importance to justify the appointment of a whole time Agricultural Officer of the Imperial Agricultural Service. A considerable improvement in communications in the canal areas was required. He did not think that any increase in the duty on imported sugar was called for at present prices and thought that it was probably high enough in any circumstances.

153 POLICE STATIONS DESTROYED SO FAR.

RAID ON A DUBLIN RESTAURANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 7.

Up to the present 153 Irish police-stations have been destroyed.

A strong party of soldiers followed by an excited crowd raided yesterday evening a Dublin restaurant where the Irish flag was flying. Shots were fired from the restaurant. The soldiers fired a volley over the heads of the crowd. There were no casualties. Five arrests were made. Otherwise there were no disturbances.

RECOVERY OF POUND STERLING IN NEW YORK.

A DOLLAR IS NOW WORTH 16S—3D.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., April 7.

General satisfaction is noted at the gradual recovery of the pound sterling in New York which crossed the four dollar mark at Easter time for the first time since the end of November. A pound is now worth sixteen shillings and threepence in America, as compared with thirteen and a penny in February. The improvement is partly due to sentiment and partly to the real recovery of financial position between England and America.

The recent Anglo-French decision to repay the half-billion dollar loan has awakened greater confidence in America as regards British ability to pay the debts. It is expected that four-fifths of the British share in the loan will be repaid by the shipment of gold. The improvement in the trade position also accounts for the recovery of the exchange which is expected to go still better as the result of the forthcoming large inflow of American visitors to Britain.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN EGYPT

ARABIC NEWSPAPERS THREATEN SUSPENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Alexandria, March 6.

The Press censorship was re-established here to-day. In consequence a demonstration took place, about six hundred natives, mostly students, parading the streets. The Arabic newspapers are threatening to suspend their issues for three days as a protest.—"Westminster Gazette.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI AT AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, April 6.

Mr. Shaukat Ali and party arrived here to-day and drove through the streets which were decorated. Addresses on the usual lines were delivered at a mass meeting which was largely attended.

Lord Ronaldshay laid, on the 6th instant, the foundation-stone of a new hospital and opened a charitable dispensary attached to the Carmichael Medical College, which is the only non-official medical college in India recognized by the Government and the University.

NATIONAL WEEK.

(Continued from page 9.)

mans assembled yesterday in Mr. Mehta's buliding, Hajee Ahmed Moolla Dawood presiding. The following resolution.

"That this meeting of Indian citizens of Rangoon places on record its emphatic opinion that there will be no peace in the land until the Rowlatt Act is repealed and appeals to the Government of India to introduce at an early opportunity a Bill repealing the Act was unanimously passed.

AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 6.

The 6th of April passed off quietly to-day. There was no hartal and all work was going on as usual. In the evening a crowded meeting was held at the Bradlaugh Hall under the presidency of Lala Harkishenla when the following resolution was passed

"That this meeting of the Citizens of Lahore hereby places on record its emphatic opinion that there will be no peace in the land until the Rowlatt Act is repealed and therefore appeals to the Government of India to introduce at the earliest opportunity a Bill repealing that Act.."

Speeches were made by Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhry, Ghulam Mohiuddin and Diwan Chimanlal, Bar-at-law, in support of the resolution.

AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, April 7.

Rangoon observed the first day of the Satyagraha Week by holding a meeting at which a resolution urging the repeal of the Rowlatt Act was passed.

REPEAL THE ROWLATT ACT.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL TO GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following is an authentic summary of Mr. Gandhi's speech at public meeting on Tuesday in seconding the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel urging the repeal of the Rowlatt Act:—

Mr. Gandhi said he hoped that at least during the Satyagraha week, if not for always, the meetings will be conducted on the same principles as they were done during the Satyagraha campaign. The principles were there should be no signs or sounds of approval or disapproval of the speakers' remarks but that they should be listened to in perfect silence and with respect. Mr. Gandhi felt that if this rule was observed the audience would be able to follow clearly the views that might be expounded by the various speakers. He called this the Satyagraha week but he hoped that no one in the audience would be frightened by the work. He fully realised his responsibility as he knew that he was addressing a meeting called under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association which was a non-Satyagraha body. He spoke about the Satyagraha week without hesitation because he was neither emphasising nor offering civil resistance for acceptance He wanted to emphasise the necessity for truthfulness in speech and in deed and of non-violence in their relentless pursuit of Truth. Mr. Patel who had preceded him had said that resolutions were of no use. He agreed with Mr. Patel to a certain extent. But there were resolutions and resolutions Their's was not a resolution of despair but of confidence. It was not so much addressed to Government as it was a prayer addressed to the Almighty. He as a believer in fasting and praying made bold to say that if they had Truth on their side and a prayerful heart combined with a determination to sacrifice themselves they could not but achieve success. Their resolution was moreover an invitation to Government to do their duty. The Congress had offered co-operation on the Reforms in so far as that co-operation spelt national uplift. It was an act of nobility on the part of the Congress when it offered co-operation in spite of the Rowlatt Act remaining on the statute book as a weapon that could be used by Government at any moment to repress the people or their activities. The resolution was an invitation to Government to respond to that nobility by removing the Rowlatt Act even before the Reformed Assembly met. Mr. Patel had also pointed out the difficulty of carrying a repealing measure in the event of Government not repealing the Rowlatt Act before the Reformed Assembly met. He very properly urged that the Viceroy had merely to certify that a particular measure would endanger the peace of the land to stop its progress. But he (Mr. Gandhi) felt that there were other ways of combating any such untoward result if the Government failed in its duty. He had no doubt about the Act being repealed during the first session of the Reformed Assembly. But even if that new Assembly failed to do its duty he assured the meeting that so long as there was a handful of Satyagrahis left alive, there would be no peace in the land until that Act was repealed before its statutory period.

Therefore he seconded the resolution not in despair but in all confidence and recommended it to the audience as a token of the fixed resolve of the people of India to secure the repeal of that obnoxious measure which had cost such suffering for so many people.

A Calcutta, message dated April 6. states:—

This evening the Divisional Commander presented the military cross to Captain Reginald Bowafiel Lagden, M. C. Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Aikman Gourlay, I.M.S., was presented the Distinguished Service Order.

Mr. J. Mackenna C.I.E., I.C.S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India will shortly revert to the Burma Commission as Development Commissioner. In his new sphere he will deal with agriculture including development of waste areas, co-operation, veterinary department and other cognate matters.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

DEMAND REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

WARNING TO AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MANMAD, April 6.

A meeting of the G. I. P. Railway employees was held at Manmad to-day. About 170 delegates from all centres were present. After the formal address of welcome by the Chairman the meeting divided itself into Sub-Committees with representatives from all departments. The meeting pointed out that the delay in giving their men the legitimate increases due on account of the enhanced cost of living was causing great unrest and the whole staff of the railway were dissatisfied and there was a danger of the whole situation ending in a strike. The whole meeting were determined to try and settle matters amicably, but the response that they have received from the Agent was causing more trouble. The administration had not tried to meet their men in a just and noble spirit and because of this short-sighted policy the present meeting had been convened. The Agent of the Railway had been asked to attend this meeting, but he replied that owing to numerous engagements in Bombay he could not attend.

DELEGATES' WARNING.

The following reply was sent to the Agent by the meeting which was also addressed to the President, Railway Board, and H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Your S/127, delegates, Manmad, in meeting assembled regret that they are unable to accept your invitation. They state that they have continually been representing their grievances since April last and without redress. They now ask you will reconsider your decision and attend Manmad on 7th or 8th, failing which you will please arrange a special train to convey 170 delegates to Bombay. We feel that the time for agitation and request is past. We now ask that this matter may be dealt with realising that delay only renders amicable settlement further away and may result in the meeting closing with danger to this Railway. We ask that the short-sighted policy may be stopped and that we may be dealt with as men determined to get our rights redressed."

MUTTRA SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

CHARGE AGAINST TWO WORKERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, April 6.

The regime of Mr. Freemantle, District Magistrate, has begun with usual proceedings under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code in his Court against two workers of the local Sewasamiti. The complainant is one Nanhe who has been previously convicted twice under the Gambling Act, thrice under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, (badmashi), once under Section 457 and once under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. His complaint is that during peace celebration he had illuminated his house and the accused had asked him not to do that. On a certain day in February the accused had asked him to take men to the station to see Lala Lajpatrai and on his not acceding to the request they threatened him. On the 29th February the accused were asking the shopkeeper to keep swords to obey Mahatma Gandhi and not to obey Government officials. The complainant protested and thereupon, the accused got him beaten. The District Magistrate allowed the complainant to give three lists of witnesses successfully, of which only two witnesses of the three lists were produced under Section 202. Proceedings under Section 110 were being taken against Nanhe but they have been suddenly dropped.

According to the defence story no proceedings under Section 107 have been taken against one Bidhichand, equally implicated with the other accused. The accused say that he is a police creature. The case came on for hearing to-day and only the complainant's statement was recorded. It has been postponed to 14th April. The defence is that the allegations in the complaint are absolutely false and that the local police which is on bad terms with the Sewasamati of Muttra and specially with the accused who have criticised their actions in papers and otherwise have got up this false case through Nanhe. The complainant is under police influence and that these proceedings are aimed at strangling the Sewasamiti's beneficent activities. The case has created great sensation in the city.

DACOITY IN KAIRA DIST.

A REIGN OF TERRORY.

(From a Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 4.

In memory of his late son, Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Vakil, Mr. Dinshaw Bomanji, Vakil, has placed a sum of Rs. 46,200 at the disposal of the Treasurer of the Bombay Government Charitable Endowment Department with a view to maintaining from the annual interest a commercial class in connection with the R. S. Dalal, High School of Broach.

A gang of dacoits consisting of fifty to sixty desperadoes rave establised a reign of terror in the villages of the Kaira District for the last two months. Permission to carry arms and establishment of Police chowkie on the road between Sevalice and Bala-Sinor is calculated to afford substantial relief.

GRAVE SITUATION IN FIJI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The situation in Fiji has been growing more serious day by day. Colonel Amery has stated in the House of Commons that 150 Fiji Indians have been convicted in connection with the disturbances on the occasion of the recent strike. We know that an armed guard of 50 men had been sent from New Zealand to assist in maintaining order. The Fiji authorities have decided that the recent strike of Fiji Indians was a political movement and the arrest and deportation of Indian leaders in Fiji is said to be imminent. We have already learnt the news that 200 "Indian rioters" were arrested, revolvers were fired upon them, one of them was killed and 15 were wounded. The last telegram that we received from our countrymen in Fiji, informed us that the employers and the Fiji Government had no sympathy with the Indians and that great distress was prevailing.

The Indian public has heard all this news about our countrymen in Fiji with the least concern. With the exception of a few comments in the papers nothing has been done in India for the Fiji Indians. It is high time that we took up the cause of these unfortunate people.

The first thing that we ought to do is the appointment of a commission of Indians to be sent to Fiji to enquire into the present condition of our countrymen in the colony. After the abolition of indenture slavery in Fiji the things have gone from bad to worse. It is a fact that the employers of Indian labour in Fiji cancelled the indentures reluctantly. When the question of the cancellation of indentures was brought before the Fiji Council in July, 1919, the acting Colonial Secretary referred in his speech to "the natural reluctance of the planters to cancel indentures until they could see some relief ahead."

The Hon. Mr. H. M. Scott, K.C., said "I feel sure that some explanation is due as to our change of front. It has been long known that the people here always opposed the policy of granting the "give" "give" cry from India. The position now is that unless we agree to voluntarily cancel the indentures, worse is in store. . . We recognise that the Government is the dominant factor in this matter and we may be told by some one higher up that we will get no labour unless we free all our labour. *We are forced to do this.*"

It is clear therefore that the cancellation of Indentures in Fiji has some deeper reasons than that of pure philanthropy.

Messrs. Manilal, Ram Singh, George Sachit and Rahman of Fiji wrote in their letter of 15th May, 1919: "There are threats of repatriation in case India persists in her refusal to supply labour." We know how weak the Fiji Government is and how easily it can be influenced by the C. S. R. Company and the planters of Fiji. Under these circumstances we have grave suspicion about the impartiality of the Fiji Government in convicting 150 Indians.

The matter is a very serious one and it ought to be investigated very carefully by an Indian commission. Mr. Andrews is returning from South Africa and certainly he is the best person to do this difficult task. But as he is not keeping good health it will be most selfish on our part to ask him to start again on a long journey to Fiji. I would therefore suggest the name of another gentleman who has also done some useful work for Fiji Indians. He is Pandit Tota Ram Sanadhya of Firozabad. Mr. Andrews has a high opinion of the Pandit's work in Fiji. In his introduction to a Hindi book Mr. Andrews writes, "I have the great honour and privilege of counting Pandit Tota Ram as one of my friends, and I regard his character as remarkable for its steady persistence of purpose and unswerving honesty of work. In Fiji, I found his name respected by Indians and Europeans alike. He has done a signal service to his fellow-countrymen by his fearless advocacy of their cause. I do not know any single Indian who has done more for the Indian men and women in Fiji than Pandit Tota Ram."

Pandit Tota Ram served under indenture in Fiji from 1893-1898, and he lived in Fiji for twenty-one years. He was held in high esteem by the Fiji Indians who sent him as their representative to the Madras Congress of 1914. Pandit Tota Ram has done good work in connection with the agitation for the abolition of indenture slavery. He has got a thorough knowledge of the Fijian language which he can utilise in getting independent and impartial opinion of Fijian eye witnesses to the recent strike and "loot" in Fiji. Besides this the Pandit's visit to Fiji will be a source of great satisfaction to the Fiji Indians.

May I hope that the Imperial Citizenship Association will take up the cause of the Fiji Indians? It will not be a very difficult thing for the Association to send one of its members to Fiji with Pandit Tota Ram Sanadhya.

Our Government also has a duty to perform. It should at once wire to the Fiji authorities to postpone the punishment of "150 Indian rioters" till an independent Indian commission has reported on the situation in Fiji. We can never be satisfied with one-sided telegrams of the Fiji Governor. The Fiji Deputation, which is at present in our country, has claimed to represent the Fiji Government and the Fiji planters. We should ask the Deputation to be kind enough to answer the following questions:—

1. Is it not a fact that the Fiji Government and the Sugar Companies have taken the advantage of the labour of the Indian during the war to make immense profits out of sugar?

2. Is it not a fact that the Fiji Government and the Companies have themselves appropriated that part of the Indian labourers' earnings which was to pay for their return passage?

3. Is it not a fact that the great sugar steamers in Fiji are carrying on trade as usual, though not one of them has been spared to repatriate the labourers who have helped to grow the sugar?

4. What is the number of those Fiji Indians who have earned the right of free passage to India? When will they be repatriated? Will not an early repatriation of these labourers give an immediate rebet to Fiji Indians?

5. Is it not a fact that during the war the intending Indian emigrant was promised the pay of 12 annas by the recruiters for Fiji? Were not these twelve annas reduced to 9½ annas as Sundays and half Saturdays are not working days in Fiji? Is it not a fact that the necessaries of life in Fiji are twice or thrice as dear as in India? Don't you think it a deliberate deception to offer twelve annas a day in India without any information as to the Fiji prices?

6. Why was Dr. Manilal, M.A., LL.B., Barrister, prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment by the Fiji Government? Is he not respected by a vast majority of Fiji Indians? What was the effect of his prosecution upon the Indian population in Fiji?

7. How many indentured labourers were liberated on 2nd January, 1920? What did their liberation cost the Fiji Government and the Fiji planters?

8. Is there not in Fiji a law entitled "The Masters and Servants Ordinance" which, failing all else, may be applied to free immigrants and under which they may be made to serve for periods of one year renewable, or suffer imprisonment or fine? How many Indian labourers are working now under the Masters and Servants Ordinance?

9. Is it not a fact that the planters have made twelve monthly agreements with the labourers who have to work under the same conditions as indentured men and for the same wages, with the addition of a bonus of £7 10s.?. How many labourers are working under this system?

10. Is it not a fact that the reserved and undistributed profits of the C. S. R. Company of Fiji amounted to £630,000 in January, 1916, and to £1,131,000 in 1918? Is it not a fact that more than £100,000 *extra profit* was made by the planters owing to the war? Is it not a fact that during the first three years of the war not a fraction of these immense war profits was distributed among the indentured coolies, who helped to make these profits?

11. Will you please quote the prices of foodstuffs in Fiji in 1913 and 1920?

The Indians in Fiji have suffered all sorts of humiliations and degradations for the last 40 years. They are doomed if we do not help them at this time of great trouble. Shall we not do something for these sixty thousand of our countrymen in Fiji?—Yours, etc.,

EK BHARTIYA HRIDAYA.

Indore, C. I., April 1.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

FEELING ON REFORMS MOTION.

PRESIDENT LEAVES THE PANDAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, April 8.

The Sind Provincial Conference, Sukkur, had a dramatic end last night over the Reforms resolution, which despite the repeated requests to the President for taking it up at an early stage, was manouvered to be taken up last at 9.30, on the night of the third day. Mr. Durgadas moved the Amritsar Congress Reforms resolution. The President then addressed the delegates that besides the motion there were four amendments and the time being short he appealed for closure. The sense of the delegates was clearly against closing and they vehemently insisted on the continuance of proceedings, but in vain. The President, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and some others then left the Pandal. A strong sense of disapproval prevailed at this unconstitutional, high-handed action. Continuance of the Conference work was even after that insisted upon by many. On an appeal by Mr. Durgadas subsequently a public meeting was held outside the pandal, where the Congress Reforms resolution was passed, and it was resolved that the Provincial Congress Committee be moved to hold a special session of the Conference for the Reforms resolution.

DELHI-AJMERE CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

At the first Delhi and Ajmere Provincial Conference with Dr. Ansari of Delhi in the chair, resolutions were passed requesting the Government to raise Ajmere to the status of a regulated Province, according cordial support to the Swadeshi movement, protesting against the anti-Khilafat agitation going on in the United Kingdom, urging the settlement of the Khilafat question in consonance with the just religious sentiments of the millions of Muslim subjects of His Majesty, denouncing popular violence whether in speech or in deed, warning the Government that if proportionate representation of Delhi on the Reformed Councils is not made, people would be compelled to resort to Satyagraha.

ORIGIN OF CANCER: LATEST DISCOVERY.

The "Matin" states that as a result of experiments extending over a number of years M. Champy, the well-known physiologist, has discovered the origin of cancer. The discovery is the development of the living-tissue theory which was the life long study of Carrel.—"Exchange."

THE KHILAFAT.

DELEGATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

IMPARTIAL INQUIRY DEMANDED.

The members of the Indian delegation on the subject of the Caliphate—Mohamed Ali, Syud Hossain, and Syed Sulaiman Nadwi—in mail week, addressed to the Prime Minister the following Memorandum:

In view of the frantic efforts still being made in certain quarters to force the hands of His Majesty's Government and of the Supreme Council by publishing reports of massacres alleged to have been perpetrated by the Turks and thereby to induce the Allies against their better judgment to go back on the most categorical pledges so solemnly and repeatedly given, the Indian Khilafat Delegation deem it their duty to invite the attention of His Majesty's Government and of the Supreme Council to a suggestion they have made that a competent and impartial Commission of Inquiry, including representatives of the All-India Khilafat Conference, should be sent out to investigate the entire series of allegations with regard to the so-called massacres, and where any loss of life may in fact have taken place to enquire into their causes and extent, the provocation offered to the alleged aggressors, and the character of the forces engaged on both sides. It is a source of gratification to the Delegation that the Turks themselves have asked the United States to send out a Commission impartially to investigate the alleged Marash massacres and conditions generally in Anatolia.

Since it is on the assumption that the Turks have treated their unoffending Christian fellow-subjects inhumanly that so many arguments for their expulsion from Europe are being based, the Indian Khilafat Delegation must emphatically challenge that assumption and ask for a thorough and impartial investigation, in which they respectfully urge that the All-India Khilafat Conference, the most comprehensive body in India of recent times, be adequately represented. To Mussulmans and Oriental people generally their good name is of far greater value than mere strips of territory, and when accusations continue to be made so recklessly these people cannot be denied an impartial tribunal such as they demand without exposing the utter hollowness of such accusations.

DANGER OF MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Further, the Delegation desire to say that they are deeply concerned to read in the Press rumours of a contemplated occupation of the seat of the Khilafat by British military and naval forces, and they would fail in their duty if they did not convey a respectful warning to His Majesty's Government of the extreme seriousness of the probable consequences of such highly ill-advised and provocative action. The Delegation would add that in view of the disturbed and excited condition of Moslem feelings, consequent upon the threats of the Turks' expulsion from Europe and dismemberment even of the Asiatic Empire of the Khilafat, it would not be surprising if some regrettable incidents occur on insidious provocation being offered, and the Delegation would suggest that the time is opportune for impressive assurances being given on behalf of His Majesty's Government and the Supreme Council that no political or religious prejudices will be allowed to influence an equitable settlement with Turkey, and that the Treaty of Peace will be based on a desire for reconciliation rather than revenge.

Such assurances cannot fail to allay the misgivings in the Moslem mind, as well as ease the general situation in the Turkish Empire. The Delegation have been constrained to address this representation to you in view of the grave emergency that has arisen. They however hope to discuss the various questions involved in the Turkish settlement in greater detail in an early interview promised to them on your behalf by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Education.—"The Daily Herald."

WANTED RECONCILIATION.

MR. AMEER ALI'S LETTER.

Mr. Ameer Ali addressed the following letter to "The Times" in mail week:—

Sir,—Lord Bryce's remark concerning the Indian Mahomedans, as reported in "The Times" of Friday, the 5th instant, distinctly referred to their attitude "at the present time." In his letter which appeared in "The Times" of March 11, he shifts his ground; the indictment now relates to a period going back to 1915. At any other time, I am sure, Lord Bryce would himself have seen the error in his syllogism. Because, forsooth, the Moslem subjects of the King, during the war, loyally refrained from embarrassing the Government by pressing for an examination of the account on the other side, and materially contributed to England's victory, their call to the British nation for fair play should pass unheeded! For months past, while condemning the acts of the clique who, with the assistance of the Goeben and Breslau, seized during the war the reins of power in Turkey, they have persistently demanded an investigation of the occurrences in Armenia and Asia Minor by an impartial and independent Commission. Lord Bryce has not told the public that the Blue-book to which he refers embodies his own report. Nor do we know what became of the report of the Danish Red Cross delegation who, I am informed, went to Armenia for investigation at the instance of the Central Red Cross organization of Geneva. Until there has been an impartial and independent investigation into the respective culpability on both sides there will be no end to the passions that have been worked up and which are, as I foresaw, already reacting dangerously and, I fear, disastrously, not only in India, but in all Moslem countries.

May I venture to say again that what Western Asia needs at present is appeasement? And I think that, instead of endeavouring to embitter feelings, we ought, without distinction of race or religion, devote our efforts to bring about reconciliation and peace among the different communities who have been at feud with each other for so long.

Yours faithfully,
AMEER ALI.

March 12.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

BISHOP OF LONDON AT PROTEST MEETING.

A mass meeting was held in Trafalgar-square in mail week to insist that an immediate end be put to "the butchery and slavery" of Christian people in Turkey.

Mr. Aneurin Williams, M.P., who presided, said that within the last few weeks many thousands, perhaps 20,000, of their fellow-creatures had been foully done to death by the Turks in Cilicia. In addition, the lives of hundreds of thousands, even millions, of the subject races of Turkey were at stake. We had got to do all we could to prevent these atrocities. We were bound to see that no uncertain sound went forth from the Government, and the Great Powers, to insist upon justice and humanity being meted out to these oppressed people. Early in 1915 orders went out from Constantinople that the Armenian people were to be slaughtered, and about 800,000 of them had perished. It was impossible then for this country to do anything to stop the outrages because of war, but now that it was over it was our duty to prevent any more occurring in the future. He hoped that if the ruffians in Constantinople could be got at they would be hanged. (Cheers.)

Mr. Noel Buxton moved:—

That this meeting of Londoners expresses its horror and detestation of the recent massacres of Christians by Turkish forces in Cilicia. Occurring as they did in territory for which France and Britain were responsible, it emphatically protests against the neglect of these Powers which had rendered them possible. It remembers that these massacres are but a continuance of the Turkish Government's policy secretly pursued and formulated and declared during the late war—that policy being to exterminate the whole Armenian race. Turkey for 100 years has sought to destroy one subject race after another which dared to aspire to decent government or liberty, it demands that the Allied Governments, and our own Government in particular, shall immediately take all necessary steps, including the giving of arms for self-defence, to secure the liberty and safety of the subject races of Turkey who should be placed under the guidance and protection of the League of Nations.

Monsignor Grosch seconded the motion, and said he should be pleased to see the criminals placed in the dock and charged with the murder of the Armenians. A list of war criminals had been drawn up, and he asked—why should the Turks go free?

The Bishop of London said he had come to the meeting to back up their action. It would be the disappointment of his life as a citizen of the British Empire if the Turks were allowed to stay in Constantinople; and it was desirable that the Government of this country should take away the sword from them. He also came there as a Christian Bishop, and he declared that no Christian nation had been more persecuted and tortured than had been Armenians. The persecutions of the early Church were as nothing compared with what their Christian brethren in Armenia had gone through. As chief pastor, he told the Christian patriarchs who came over here that we meant to stand by them to the utmost, and that never again should the Turk have the chance of grinding them under his heel. (Cheers.) He wished them Godspeed in the work.

Professor Thoumaian, an Armenian, who had a narrow escape of his life at the hands of the Turks nearly 25 years ago, supported the motion, which was passed with enthusiasm.

The Rev. J. A. Douglas moved, and it was resolved:—

That inasmuch as while Constantinople remains the capital of the Turkish nation, the ambition to create a great Pan-Turkish Empire will exist, and inasmuch as this dream has been the admitted motive of the massacres of the past century, this meeting calls on the British Government promptly to remove the Sultan out of Constantinople.—"The Times."

TURKEY AND INDIAN MOSLEMS.

SOLEMN PLEDGES.

Mr. Syud Hossain writes to the "Observer" in its issue of 7th March:—

The Indian Khalifat Delegation, which arrived in London last week, and which was received by the Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher on behalf of the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday last, is charged with a mission whose aims and objects it is important should be made known to, and clearly realised by, the people of the United Kingdom. In due course we hope to put our case before the Prime Minister himself and the Peace Conference, but it is not less essential that it should also be placed, fully and frankly, before the British public and Parliament.

The issue which has brought us to this country is a grave one, but before I refer to it it may be useful to add a word in regard to our credentials. The Delegation has been sent by the All-India Khalifat Conference, probably the most representative body of its kind that has ever been constituted in India to deal with a public question. It includes not only the leading Mussulmans of India, irrespective of party and sect, but the foremost leaders of the Hindu community as well, such as Mr. M. K. Gandhi, the Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, and Mr. B. G. Tilak—a remarkable manifestation of the solidarity of Hindu-Moslem unity which has been achieved in recent years. The Khalifat question, therefore, is not merely a Moslem, but an Indian question, and the Hindus have identified themselves with the Moslem cause because they realise that it is a matter of life and death to the seventy millions of their Moslem compatriots.

KHALIFA AS TEMPORAL POWER.

The Mussulmans of India are primarily interested in the Turkish settlement because the Sultan of Turkey is the Khalifa of Islam and the warden of its Holy Shrines. It is of the essence of the institution of the Khalifat—whose history is co-extensive with the history of Islam—that the Khalifa should be an independent temporal sovereign before he can be the spiritual head of the Moslem world. Amir-ul-Momenin—"Commander of the Faithful"—is the formal designation of the Khalifa, and the role postulates the capacity and strength to be a Defender of the Faith. This qualification, it should be noted, is not a matter of sentiment or theory, but an indefeasible obligation imposed by solemn religious injunction. It follows, therefore, that a dismemberment of the Empire of the Khalifa involves the disintegration of the Khalifat: the Sultan of Turkey cannot be both a temporal figure-head and Khalifa of Islam. What the Moslem world desires, therefore, is that the fabric of the Ottoman Empire—of the Khalifat—shall be maintained intact, on the basis of the territorial, though not necessarily the political, *status quo ante bellum*. This means that while there is not the slightest objection to any homogeneous community, whether Moslem or non-Moslem, which forms part of the Turkish Empire, being assured, in the words of President Wilson, "an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development," the principle of self-determination should be worked out within a scheme of Ottoman Empire.

"SOLEMN PLEDGES."

We believe this can be done if a *bona fide* attempt is made to apply the principles set forth in President Wilson's twelfth point, on the basis of which the Armistice with Turkey was signed, and the pledges given to the Moslem world by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech of January 5, 1918, when he declared, as he himself claimed, "not merely the mind of the Government, but of the nation and the Empire as a whole." I would ask my readers to refer to the terms of these two pronouncements; the Moslem case is nothing more, and nothing less, than a demand for the fulfilment of the Solemn pledges contained therein and in the Proclamation issued by Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India—pledges which induced tens of thousands of Indian Mussulmans to give their lives in the late war in defence of England and the Empire. If the pledges to which I refer are now redeemed, in the spirit in which they were given and accepted, the inviolability of Jazirat-ul-Arab—the "Island of Arabia" as delimited by Moslem religious authorities, in which are situated the cities and the shrines consecrated by the imperishable religious traditions and historical associations of the Mussulmans, and which have never been in other than Moslem control during the 1,260 years of Islamic history—would be secured. That is a cardinal requirement of Islamic religious existence, which no Moslem, consistently with the obligations of his faith, may surrender or minimise.

"LEAVE TURKEY AS IT WAS"

PUNJAB PIRS' REPRESENTATION.

The followinw is the English translation of the representation made by the prominent pirs and Zemindars on the Punjab to the Lieut.-Governor, Punjab:—

We, as representatives of the Sajjada Nashins, and the peasant and military section of the Moslems of the Punjab province beg leave to express our views regarding the question of the Khilafat and the peace terms between the Allied Powers and the Ottoman Empire.

During the last year, a great anxiety has been felt regarding the above two questions which are of vital importance to the British Empire and the Moslem world, and the Indian Moslems of all sections and opinion view the matter with the gravest concern. During the recent war, the Moslems of the Punjab displayed their devotion and loyalty by voluntarily enlisting themselves in the British army in large numbers with a view to fight for the Empire in all the theatres of the great War, and after solemn pledge given by the Premier of England in January 1918, they exerted themselves with double force in bringing the war to a victorious end. Having full confidence in the solemn pledge of the Premier and the brilliant traditions of the wise policy of the Britain, they firmly believed that in view of the fact that they had deep religious and spiritual connections with the Khalifa and his Khilafat and that it was absolutely essential for the Government to have friendly relations with the Moslem world, Britain would succeed in traversing the difficult paths of religions differences.

A CRUSADE AGAINST ISLAM.

The agitation started by Lord Roberts Cecil and the Christian priests of the West is none the less a Crusade against Islam. This has set on foot a mutual clash between the Cross and the Cresent. This agitation is eventually dangerous to the high aims of the British Empire, of which we are proud to be the humble citizens, well wishers and protectors. Though the peasant and military sections whom we represent are mostly illiterate, yet they have got deep and sincere religious and spiritual connections with the Khalifa and his Empire.

Your Honour and his Excellency the Viceroy are thoroughly acquainted with these sentiments, though the fanatics of England do not admit them to be true.

In these circumstances, we deem it our duty to request your Honour again to convey our feelings and sentiments to our popular King-Emperor and his ministers.

The peasant and military classes of the Punjab request that the Ottoman Empire should be left as it was before the outbreak of the War, i.e., the temporal power of the Khalifa should be preserved, the different nations under the Ottoman rule may be supported for their legitimate claim for self Government, and the Holy Places of Islam and the Jazirat-ul-Arab as defined by the Moslem religious authorities should be free from the direct or indirect control of foreign powers.

We can not conclude without offering our gratitude to your Honour for your sympathetically hearing the grief and sorrow in which all the Moslems are involved, and we are confident that your Honour has fully realized the feelings and demands we have ventured to express.

BENGAL MOSLEM LEAGUE.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKEY'S DISMEMBERMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

At the adjourned sitting of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League held at Dinajpur, a resolution was passed that the dismemberment of Turkey would be intolerable interference with the Khilafat. Another resolution was adopted condemning the Government's right to develop the material resources of the country.

U. P. ULAMA CONFERENCE.

STRONG VIEWS ON KHILAFAT QUESTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, April 6.

Most successful inaugural meetings of the U. P. Ulama Conference were held here on the 4th and 5th. Upwards of sixty Ulamas representing the different districts attended. Many prominent men were among the speakers. The first day's resolutions contained an exhortation to Ulamas to undertake immediate Khilafat propaganda work; to boycott hostile and hypocritical Ulama; and confirm and support all the Calcutta Khilafat Conference resolutions; suggesting publication of Maulana Abdul Bari's *Fatwa* and action upon it in case of adverse decision; and congratulating Hakim Ajmal Khan on his renouncing the titles and honours and conferring the National title of "Masih-ul-Mulk Rais-ul-Hukma" upon him as a token of appreciation.

The second days' resolutions among other things urged title holding Ulamas to renounce their titles and to take an oath of allegiance and support, to the Khilafat cause from their devotees and Muslims at large.

Mass meetings of some 15,000 Cawnpore citizens were held both nights under the auspices of the Conference. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the speeches were punctuated with vociferous shouts of "Alla-ho-Akbar."

LECTURE ON "REFORM SCHEME" AT GODHRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

GODHRA, April 4.

Yesterday, under the auspices of the District Congress Committee here, Mr. Manilal Harilal Mehta addressed a meeting in the Shrimali's Wadi on the "Reform Scheme." Mr. Maganlal Chhaganlal Kamodia, pleader, was in the chair. At the outset, the lecturer declared that he had frequently requested the President of the local Branch of the Home Rule League to arrange for his lecture, but without success; and that day he received a reply that as he had been drifting in the principles of the Home Rule League for India, the arrangement could not be made. In this connection, the lecturer said that he had always consistently abided by the principles of the Home Rule League, and that the charge laid at his door was merely due to personal reasons with the office-bearers of the local branch. The lecturer added that he had attended the last Congress, that he was given the opportunity of addressing the sittings of the Gujarat Political Conference at Surat and that he had had an invitation from the President of the Home Rule League for India to attend the Conference of the prominent members of the League. He found it strange that, in spite of these facts the office-bearers of the local branch found him swerving from the principles of Home Rule League. Under the circumstances, he had been obliged to request the Secretary of the District Congress Committee to arrange for his lecture.

Mr. Mehta then described the preliminary stages through which the Reforms had passed, compared the constitution of the new Council with that of the old, and explained the position of the Ministers. In the end, he suggested that people should select such representatives as, though opposing Government whenever necessary, might co-operate with them so as to make the country reap the full benefit of the Reforms granted.

The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the President.

KALARS' RIOT AT TIRUMANGALAM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 6.

A report has been received of a serious riot at Tirumangalam in the Madura district in which a mob of Kalars attacked the local Sub-Magistrate who had to call out the reserve police. The mob was fired upon with the result that eleven Kallars were killed and several wounded. The cause of the riot is being investigated into by the District Superintendent of Police. At the inquest on the bodies of the rioters, a verdict of justifiable homicide was recorded.

The Madras Government have passed orders confirming the acting incumbents Dr. Ragavendra Rao and Mr. Hensman in the office of the Corporation as the Health Officer and Engineer respectively.

FACTS FOR THE ANTI-TURKS.

MR. AMEER ALI AND LABOUR MANIFESTO.

MOSLEM FEELING.

The Right Hon. Ameer-Ali, of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and retired High Court judge in India, interviewed in mail week on the Turkish question by a "Daily Herald" representative, said he had read with great interest the Labour manifesto, and he was glad to have an opportunity of stating a few facts which, he felt, deserved consideration, and when brought before the leaders of the Labour Party might lead them to reconsider their manifesto.

"They have laid great stress in the manifesto," he said, "on the principle of self-determination. Now, the Moslems attach great importance to that principle as applied to the Turkish settlement. The majority of the population of Constantinople are Moslem by faith and Turkish by race. The last available official statistics show that in 1914 the Moslems numbered 560,000 in the city, while there were 205,000 Greeks and 82,000 Armenians.

In Adrianople the Moslem population before the war was 550000; Greek, 224,000; and Armenian, 19,000; and in the Saadjak of the Dardanelles the Moslems numbered 149,000; Greeks, 8,000; and Armenians, 2,000.

A SACRED CITY.

A reference to the work of Professor Grosvenor will show to all unprejudiced people that the city is regarded with veneration throughout the Moslem world, and that all the Moslem religious and spiritual sympathies are intertwined in it.

"In these circumstances it can easily be imagined that the seizure of Constantinople by the Allied Powers, with the object of placing it under international control and the expulsion of the Turkish Government from the last European province left to the Turk would be regarded as an outrage on Moslem feeling throughout the world, and especially in India.

"Indian Moslems do not object to the internationalisation of the Straits, or the creation of any safeguard against the Straits being forced by any Power from the Black Sea or the Mediterranean.

PREMIER'S PLEDGE.

"What the Moslems demand is, first, that the pledge given by the Prime Minister in the name of the British nation should be carried out, and, secondly, that their cherished feelings that there should be no vindictive treatment of Turkey will be respected."

Touching on the stories of massacres Mr. Amer-Ali said he had not the slightest desire to palliate or condone the horrors that had been perpetrated, but held there were atrocities committed on both sides, and declared he had no axe to grind. All he wanted was justice and fair play.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, April 3.

The third Provincial anti-Untouchability Conference was held in the New Sangit Theatre at Sholapur on the 3rd April, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi of Belgaum. Mr. V. B. Shinde, Chairman of the Reception Committee explained the objects of the Conference and said that there was a distinct awakening among the Depressed Classes during the last two years since the Conference of Bijapur. Vigorous educational activities of the Depressed Classes Mission, led to a keen sense of political and social rights among the leaders of the Depressed Classes themselves who were pressing for their rightful place in the general regeneration of the nationhood. Questions of their adequate representation in Councils and Local Bodies were intelligently discussed by them and nominations were secured in several prominent municipalities and local Boards and the anti-Untouchability movement was organised by the mission all over the country which had led to the passing of several resolutions in the Councils of Bombay and Madras.

The Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi, who was then voted to the chair, delivered a stirring speech. He referred to the justice and equanimity of the British administration in regard to the legitimate claims of the Depressed Classes and observed that no scheme of Home Rule for India could be perfect if it did not provide for the proper uplift of these classes. He described in detail several futile traditions about ceremonial purity of orthodox Hinduism and appealed to the highest classes to march with the times on the one hand and to the Depressed Classes, to be self-reliant and jealous of their rights on the other.

Mrs. Annie Besant who came in company of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, in moving the first resolution for abolition of untouchability observed that the very cause of untouchability, namely the insanitary conditions of the people in villages and especially in the crowded cities ought to be removed forthwith.

Mr. Jamnadas who spoke in Gujarati, said that the poor Pariha was the purer at heart than the man of wealth. Life and not birth was the criterion of purity and nobility.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed. (2) Coondolence to H. H. Maharaja Gaikawar and Sir N. G. Chandavarkar. (3) Congratulation to Belgaon Municipality on their opening all public places to the untouchables. (4) Five seats being reserved in the Councils. (5) One seat in every Gramyanchayat. (6) An adequate number of them on all local bodies. (7) A liberal distribution of posts in public service both civil and military. (8) Thanks to H.H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur for his anti-Untouchability manifesto and the recent promise of self-government and comomunal representation to these people. (9) Thanks to Madras Government for appointing a special officer and granting liberal scholarships. (10) Request the Congress and its Provincial and District organisations to so change their rules as to secure free admissions to the untouchable delegates. (11) Compulsory education by municipalities. (12) Mr. Patel's Hindu marriage bill. The audience was more than one thousand of which nearly half were delegates from the Depressed Classes.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LT.-GOVERNOR'S APPEAL FOR GOODWILL.

TO ERADICATE MEMORY OF INJUSTICE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 6.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held to-day the Lieut.-Governor presiding. At question time in reply to the Hon. Mr. Fazl Hussain's question regarding the prohibition of newspapers excluded from the Punjab, Government replied the "Independent" of Allahabad and the "Congress" and "Vijaya" of Delhi were still under the orders of prohibition. The following three papers which are defunct, "Aohuwat" Lucknow, "Inquilab" Delhi, and "Qaum" Delhi are also under a ban.

After interpellations the budget for 1920-21 was discussed and several non-official members made observations on it. In the course of their speeches some of the hon. members referred to the appointment of the Mr. Justice Shadi Lal as Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court and congratulated the Government on its statemenlike action.

A resolution moved by Hon. Mr. Fazl Hussain recommending that in the next census taking of 1921, provision be made for the preparation of tables of boys and girls of school-going age in each village and each town to help in the matter of developing primary education in the Punjab was accepted by the Council.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Before adjourning the Council the Lieut.-Governor made the following speech:—

Gentlemen:—Before we part, I should like to say a very few words. We have, during the last few months enjoyed in this Province great freedom in speech and writing. During the war the Province was like most parts of the world subjected to restrictions and a change to complete freedom has been in some ways a startling one. It is a change which in itself is to be welcomed so long as the peace of the Punjab is not endangered by it. There is, I know, among the people generally, among the enlightened classes in particular, no desire whatever that order should be disturbed. There were indeed justifying signs of an active wish to preserve order but we who are responsible for the public peace have to look ahead and we are not without our anxieties. There are men who feel strongly on this or that subject and who address crowds in terms which, if unrestrained, will lead to violence. There are others who have themselves rightly or wrongly some sense of injustice or injury in the past and feel it incumbent on them to keep alive its memories. I ask you, Gentlemen, and those who like you have the welfare of the Punjab at heart, who belong to this Province and have to live in it, to bear in mind the need of the Province for peace. We want to put aside hatred and passion and not to stir them up. We want to restore good feeling between individuals and between communities. Our Government is shortly to be followed by a Government largely representative of the people and we want the public to work with it in spite of much that is disappointing. I myself believe that conditions have in this respect markedly improved and are improving. Let us endeavour by all means in our power to discourage anything that may tend by reviving old animosities to give a set-back to this improvement. It is for the benefit of the people of this Province that theoe should now be good-will and peace. The people themselves want it and in parting from you to-day, I would ask you, Gentlemen, and all whom you represent to help to the best of your ability to secure for them the peace which we all desire.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 6.

The U. P. Legislative Council met to-day at the Council Chamber, Government House, his Honour Sir Harcourt Butler presiding. Reports of the Select Committee on the U. P. Land Revenue and Agra Tenancy (Amendment) Bill of 1919, U. P Minor Irrigation Works Bill 1919 and U. P. Private Irrigation Works Bill 1919 were presented.

Mr. Blunt, Financial Secretary, presented the budget for 1920-21, and Mr. Chintamani moved two resolutions, one with reference to the technological institute at Cawnpore which he said should not be designated the "Research Institute" and should not be limited to research work but should be designated the "College of Technology" and should do teaching work. The other resolution was that an annual recurring grant of one lakh should be placed at the disposal of the Board of Public Health for improvement of sanitation at pilgrim centres. The first resolution was withdrawn and the second accepted by Government. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

NOW THAT APRIL'S HERE.

SOME TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

Most people in Bombay were glad of a quiet Easter by way of opening for this month of April, last month having been from first to last one of continuous activity in all departments of the City's life. But if April opened quietly, there is not the smallest evidence of its being a dull month in any sense of the word. His Excellency the Governor has many engagements, apart from the Surat visit, before the move to Mahableshwar; and the leaders in most walks of Bombay life have a pretty full month a head of them.

S. O. S. Urgent.

Two organizations which particularly need the assistance of all good citizens this month are the Gokale Education Society, whose chairman, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, has explained the serious threat to the Society's valuable work by the filing of an ejectment suit which will make two of the Society's most useful institutions homeless, unless the public provides funds for the immediate erection of a new building in Girgaum. This is not a need that Bombay can afford to overlook. The other call is from that admirable social service organization, the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, whose work is in immediate need of financial assistance from the public. Both bodies deserve the help asked for, because their work is practical and constructive as well as benevolent.

Stage Management.

It may truthfully be said of most dwellers in great cities that they dearly love a pageant. So far from grudging such temporary inconvenience as arises from the inevitable diversions of traffic caused, for example, by the public comings and goings of a Viceroy, the vast majority of city folk welcome these protents as promises of pageantry to follow, and will cheerfully devote hours to waiting for a view of the Burra Sahib. And that is where the motor car—priceless boon that it is in so many ways—is apt to carry disappointment in its swift flight. The old style turn-out became itself a notable piece of pageantry, and one is sure the horses,—vain beasts! entered into the thing, heart and soul. But the motor car cannot "throw a chest," and its sleek celerity, so welcome at other times, does indubitably rob the crowd of its just dues, where the movements of the great are concerned. Why should not the motor car builders give us State cars, to run silently on the top gear at six or seven miles an hour, and to give us as good a view of their exalted occupants as any landau? The people do want to see, salute, and be saluted by the rulers and great ones who circulate among them; and, be it said, the desire is a very reasonable one, and should be met.

Wanted, more room.

The probabilities are that nobody is anxious to see real "sky-scrapers" erected in Bombay. The thirty or forty storeyed monstrosity which gives the key of New York's architecture is most emphatically not wanted in India. But that is not to say that nothing whatever can be done in a skyward direction towards easing the acute shortage of accommodation. It can hardly be denied that, in the case of such broad throughfares as Esplanade Road, nobody would experience the smallest hardship if houses were, say, double their present height. There are many thoroughfares in Bombay of which this may be said. There is nothing monstrous about a height of eight storeys, yet an average height of eight stories would no doubt double Bombay's present office accommodation.

With regard to the question of water supply for flushing purposes, on high levels, if may well be found that it will pay Bombay to duplicate its service pipes ,even as they are duplicated in Calcutta) and use salt water for all such purposes as flushing, thereby saving millions of gallons daily of pure fresh water. Salt water has some notable merits of its own, and long before Bombay's present fresh water supply can be very materially enlarged, Bombay's demands in this matter will have enormously increased, not above the result of the steady growth of population, but because of the constantly rising standards of comfort.

The Transport Question.

It is undeniably true that common sense and the physical facts of the case demand building expansion in a northerly direction. As the Viceroy said the other day, real progress is being made in that direction, and there is a notable opportunity here for different forms of transportation enterprise. Motor Char-a-bancs, or other roomy cars, capable of picking up passengers at fixed fares, and, possibly, from fixed points, might be found to be a very profitable investment here, as they have been found, for example, in British Columbia. The passing to and from of visitors to the Juhu Aerodrome affords an excellent opening for an enterprise of this kind. But the fact remains that more accommodation is also urgently needed within the limits of the Fort itself, and builders might with advantage, perhaps, be allowed to try a little vertical expansion. Those who suggest a site beyond Parel for the new Council Chambers seem rather to overlook the Council's connexion with Government and its machinery, of which the centre is the Secretariat.

A Matter of Policy.

Writing from his station just outside the frontiers of Bombay Presidency, a correspondent says: "You are right. I must have been born an extremist. An extremist I have lived, at home, in America, and here, and I am like to die in the same persuasion. It is natural that I should have been criticised here for having shown some bias in favour of Indian Extremists, because strictly speaking I suppose in my sort of position one is expected to have no political views or sympathies, or, at all events, never to let the nature of them appear. In any case, I will admit to you that I am disappointed and worried over the way in which the Extremists of India, as a party, have managed their affairs in the past year.

Two plain facts seem to me to have been overlooked; no progressive, whatever his party label, can afford to put obstacles in the way of progress. Half a loaf, is still far better than no bread. However far beyond them one's needs and aims may go, the fact remains, as Mrs. Besant has so constantly reiterated, that the Reforms, do embody some progress, and are the only immediately and certainly available machinery of advance. Therefore, it was rotten bad policy to have pronounced against them, and anathematised them as inadequate, disappointing, unsatisfactory, etc. That is one of my plain facts. The other is that the old truism, "You cannot keep your cake and eat it, too," holds good still in India as well as elsewhere; and I greatly fear that the party I have been criticised for favouring is going to suffer for its slowness in recognising this.

What is Statesmanship ?

"Our enthusiasts have been too greedy, and very short-sighted. They have wanted to enjoy the luxury of pre-judging, condemning in advance, and damning all concerned up hill and down dale—that is to eat their cake—; and, at the same time to keep their cake, in the sense of reaping the fullest benefit of free participation in the very things they have so openly damned and pre-judged. Mr. Fisher's reply in Parliament to the questions about exclusion from the Reforms Rule and Punjab riot enquiries very plainly illustrates the danger of these tactics, by means of which I fear me some good friends of mine have alienated mutual friends in England. A pity! You see, if you hit me in the eye with the emphatic assertion that my pet scheme is all rubbish and not worth considering, you cannot reasonably expect that I shall be so silly as to invite you to help me work it out, or to offer you a job in the conduct of some part of it. We badly need the cultivation of the judicial outlook and attitude of mind. I suppose that is what is meant by statesmanship. Well, our friends must acquire it, and learn to forego the sweets of snatching quick rewards of applause from the groundlings, by over hasty speech and leaping at conclusions. They must forego these cheap delights, and take longer aims, if they are to win the solids."

These be matters in which a mere Onlooker is hardly qualified to express opinions; but his correspondent has wide knowledge of the country, and his views seem interesting enough to deserve mention, at least, if only because it is helpful to see all sides of a question.

Mr. E. B. H. Panton acts as Judge of the Calcutta High Court in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Sir Ashutosh Mukerji to act as Chief Justice.

Rao Sahib S. N. V. Rajachar, 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Madras, has been appointed Dewan to the Raja of Venkatagiri.

A Calcutta message says:—H. E. Lord Ronaldshay will preside at the Town Hall meeting on the 14th instant to consider the steps to be taken to accord a fitting reception to the Prince of Wales next cold weather. A strong and influential Committee will be appointed to undertake the organisation of the reception.

IDLE BLOOD.

NEW CAUSE OF DEATH.

A new cause of death discovered during the war can best be described as "idle blood." The current issue of *Nature* publishes (in the form of a paper by Professor W. M. Bayliss, F.R.S.) a description of this remarkable condition and of how it was treated.

Wounded soldiers died with all the symptoms of extreme loss of blood. Yet they had not lost any considerable amount, and in some cases scarcely any. What had happened?

Professor Bayliss explains that the blood had gone "out of circulation." It was not in the arteries (through which it comes from the heart); it was not in the veins (through which it returns to the heart).

It was found in the capillaries, those minute vessels connecting the arteries and the veins. These, to use Professor Bayliss's words, had dilated and "pooled" the blood. Meanwhile the heart laboured away on seriously reduced supply. In some cases the liquid part of the blood forced its way out of the capillaries by leaking into the body.

The cause is believed to be a kind of chemical poisoning due to a compound (formed in the injured tissues- known as "histamine."

The cure was most important and interesting. The half-empty veins an arteries were filled up again with a mixture of salt, water, and gum. Then the heart had something to work with once more, and it "carried on" with this harmless fluid until the idle blood returned to duty.

This treatment was used in the British, American, and French Armies, and is reported to have saved many lives. The earlier the treatment the better the results, and, as the war progressed, the injections were administered almost in the firing line itself.

THE SHOLAPUR CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The account published in your paper regarding the disturbance which occurred at the entrance to the Conference Pandal on Friday the 2nd instant is not clear and very incomplete. As one who was present on the spot and formed one of the crowd of delegates who were seeking admission to the pandal. I consider that a full description of what happened will give readers of your widely-read paper a clear idea of the occurrence.

A large number of delegates from the Liberal party—a few hundreds—had to wait several hours to get their tickets and badges, though they had sent their credentials and fees long before. These were held back till the last moment i.e. up to 4 p.m. and also sometime after, for some unexplained reason, and even then the mere slips of paper signed by a Secretary were supplied instead of printed tickets to a large number. In the meantime, the proceedings had already commenced in the pandal. The large number of delegates who had already grown impatient by waiting long, hurried towards the outer entrance and through it towards the pandal entrance. After presenting admission cards at the latter entrance, they sought admission. But the volunteers in charge of the entrance would not allow them to do so and barricaded it with benches piled upon one another. I saw a row of volunteers on tiers of benches, which completly blocked the entrance. The request of delegates for admission was met by free use of canes by volunteers who were several feet higher than the crowd below. At this state, I saw Mr. Bharucha (the District Magistrate) and the Hon. Messrs. Kamat and Paranjpye standing on the parapet of the Fountain in the compound a few yards from the entrance. I was asked to call back the delegates forming the crowd being caned and to request them to sit down in front of the fountain, as some of the leaders of the Liberal party wished to address them. I could do this with some difficulty as they were already excited by receiving the caning. After about 50 delegates were thus seated, a few stones were picked up from the surface of the ground by some people from the crowd and thrown towards the entrance. This was answered by the volleys of stones hurled at the crowd outside mainly from the barricaded entrance lined by the volunteers. These volleys made everybody in the yard, including those that were seated and that wanted to address them withdraw from the yard in front of the pandal and everyone including myself resorted to some place of safety. A police officer helped by his indiscriminate caning the dispersal of a few straggling members of the crowd, who did not run away soon. When I was leaving the outer entrance, a large body of policemen came running in and took charge of the yard and pandal entrance. An additional force of armed police followed.

By this time the Liberal delegates thus driven away, collected in the shade in part of Varad's bungalow and were addressed by their leaders after consultation among themselves, who advised them all to disperse quietly and give up the idea of attending the Conference for the day. This action was considered advisable on account of the excitement created by injuries which a few delegates had received. The number of delegates present were asked to meet in the Sangit Theatre at 8-30 p.m., to decide as to what further should be done as regards attending the Conference on the following days, Saturday and Sunday. The meeting in the theatre was duly held and it was decided there to attend the subsequent sittings and which was done by all liberal delegates.—Your, etc.

A. V. THAKKAR.

Sholapur April, 5.

A Calcutta message dated April 6 says:—When the Calcutta Corporation was asked by the Government to make over the control of the hackney carriage service to the Calcutta Police the Corporation agreed to do so and made a suggestion that the control of the Fire Brigade should be made over to the Corporation in exchange. The Government have now replied that they would not transfer the control of the Fire Brigade to the Corporation. At a meeting of the Corporation it was resolved to request the Government to reconsider their decision.

CINEMA NEWSPAPERS.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR'S PREDICTION.

Mr. F. R. Goodwin presided over the annual dinner of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association at the Connaught Rooms on mail week night.

Lord Burnham, proposing the toast of the cinematograph industry, said that in these islands alone the industry employed 150,000 people. There were no limits to its possibilities, for it was founded upon the insatiable and inveterate curiosity of the human race. The film would to a great extent shape the future, for without question it made for the good of this country and for the general happiness of the whole world. As a newspaper man, he felt somewhat jealous of the rivalry of the new industry. Perhaps the best thing was to enter into frank co-operation with it as so many of his colleagues and competitors were now doing. He understood that Lord Northcliffe had sent a special commission of investigation to America in order to report to him the possibilities of the development of the craft from an educational point of view. He had not done that without the intention of going much further than investigation. (Cheers.) Personally, he thought that the union of those two great powers of the world would make for the good of both. Lord Morley's advice to journalists, "Always aim high," applied also to the cinema. "Aim high and don't let your trade be degraded into what might conceivably be an infinite harm to the generations that are growing up to manhood." (Cheers.)

Lord Beaverbrook, who responded said that he had never witnessed such a development in any industry as had taken place in the film world since the armistice. There could be no combination of newspapers and the screen. They moved along different lines, and the man who tried to make a combination of them would find himself faced with failure. The screen is not a method for the distribution of news. There had only been one occasion in the history of the Empire when the film was made use of for propaganda purposes, and there would probably never be another opportunity in their lifetime. In March, 1918, when the nation was faced with its greatest crisis, the newspapers told the public day by day that we had only to persevere to conquer. But Sir William Jury recognized that there was another public which did not know the Press, but which frequented the cinematograph theatre. He turned to that Association and asked them to send over the screen the same message that the Press had already disseminated to the public. The members had answered with one voice that they were ready to do so, and he was confident that the nation was steadied and comforted by the cinematograph industry.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who also spoke, did not agree with Lord Beaverbrook's contention that there could be no connexion between journalism and the screen. He believed that in every city in the world which had a cinema there would be, before many years, an evening illustrated cinema paper. There was no reason why a good theatre should not have a great corps of photographers recording the events of the day, producing them on the screen the same evening, and taking bread out of the mouths of the journalists.

TAGORE'S PLAYS.

Under the auspices of the Union of East and West, the India Art and Dramatic Society gave a special performance on Saturday, March 6, at the Wigmore Hall, London.

The first play was the "Autumn Festival," written by Rabindranath Tagore for the students of his Bolpur School. It is a short play with music. The songs, written by the Rev. B. Hale Wortham were beautifully sung by boys from the London School or Choristers. Mr. Douglas Gordon, Mr. Arthur Steed, Mr. Chattopadyaya, and Mr. Dennis Bradley contributed largely to the success of the play.

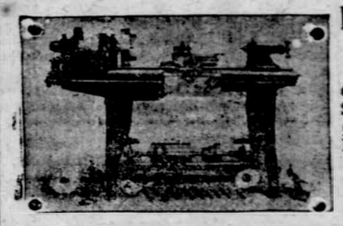
The second was "The Post Office," by Rabindranath Tagore. It is an allegory, a delicate, wistful thing in which the human interest is well sustained. As Mr. W. B. Yeats says, "To the right audience it breathes gentleness and peace."

Miss Renee Mayer played the part of the boy Amal with great charm, and entered into the true spirit of the play. She had an enthusiastic reception.

The plays were produced by Mr. K. N. Das Gupta very simply, as are the Yatra performances in India. A violet curtain and palms formed the background, and the play of light on these was very effective. To open the performance Miss Mabel Green sang Tagore's "Song Offerings," set to music by Landon Ronald. It was a most successful evening, and a large audience was profoundly impressed.

The main object of the Union of East and West is to bring all that is noblest and best in India before the public, through the medium of the stage, with a view to promote a closer understanding between India and Great Britain. The Society is arranging to produce shortly Kalidas's "Hero and the Nymph," and Tagore's "Chitra," in a West End theatre.—"India."

A Patna message of 5th April says:—The All-India Cow Conference opened today under the presidency of Sir Ashutosh Choudhuri, who, in the course of the presidential address pointed out that the movement was neither political nor religious but purely economical and appealed t Christians and Mahomedans to join.



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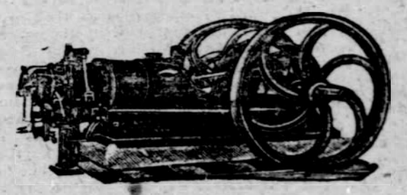

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CONSUMPTION

3RD STAGE.

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N. B.—So wonderful is my medicine that it takes even experts three efforts to find a few germs.

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SERIAL STORY

NILIMA.

BY SUNALINI RAJAM.

CHAPTER I.

He felt his tortured brain must surely give way if in a minute he did not wake up to find that all that had crowded itself into the short space of three months, was only part of some sweet but unfortunate dream! But was it a dream, he wondered? His restless, anxious heart answered his question more than satisfactorily. "If this be dream why are you not in your own home in Calcutta with your wife? Why are you not in your own garden, holding by his tiny, plump hand, the little son so dear to your heart, listening with a young father's rapture, to his innocent baby prattle? What thoughts are these, that, by the bank of this river, make your pulses leap?"

Nikhil mused on, with closed eyes and sensitive hands clasped nervously on his crossed knees. Could it be possible that barely three months ago, he had been the happiest man alive, happy in the gifts Providence had blessed him with and happy in the love of wife and child? Was it indeed only three short months ago that, with a reluctant heart, he had bid his wife and son a loving farewell, when he started from Calcutta with the idea of recouping his health at Balasore? He thought of Nilima's great eagerness to send him away far from the smoke and bustle and unhealthiness of Calcutta to some place, where he could breathe pure air and regain his normal strength and vigour—indeed, it was she who had urged him to accept the invitation of his present host Babu Prakash Chandra Mukherji, because, knowing that Nikhil's parents had been great friends of Prakash Babu and his wife, she felt sure the latter would see that Nikhil was comfortable and well cared for.

Unhappy Nilima! Little did she dream when she so lovingly urged her husband to accept Prakash Babu's invitation to go and stay with him in Balasore, that she was unconsciously plunging her much-loved husband into a whirlpool of sin that would relentlessly suck him in and most innocently ruining her own life!

As these thoughts flitted across Nikhil's restless brain, a frown gathered on his smooth forehead, and, perhaps, in his keen desire to find something with which to soothe the pricks of conscience that persisted in tormenting him, he caught at this, as a drowning man catches at a straw, and worked himself up into a sullen resentment against Nilima, for he made up his mind that if he had grown indifferent towards her since coming here, she had only herself to blame for her insistence in driving him, against his will, into this position.

Nikhil remembered the day on which he arrived at Balasore; he thought of the kindly welcome extended to him by his father's old friend—and above all, with a thrill of passion, he remembered the fateful moment when he first saw Maya, Prakash Babu's only child, who had been married at the early age of nine and left a widow at eleven! Could he ever forget the moment when she first raised her glorious eyes to his? Even now, while his mind was unnerved, the mere thought of it made his blood leap in his veins. His thoughts carried him on from the first day to the next and so on and on, till every detail of the happenings of the last three months stood out clearly defined and distinct in his mind.

Prakash Chandra Mukherji was a busy man. He commanded the largest practice in the law courts of Balasore, so that he was seldom or never at home; and when he was, he was invariably surrounded by a group of junior lawyers and clients. It was very rarely that Nikhil saw him—just once in a way perhaps, while the old gentleman after a well-deserved dinner, sa fat and complacent on his *takht*, smoking his *gurguri*, and, in the manner of a man pleased with himself and the world in general, beamed good—naturedly on his family, and on Nikhil, whom he considered one of his own children.

This good gentleman's wife was eternally occupied with home duties, as every exemplary Indian wife of the old type was expected to be, so that she hardly ever was to be seen, even by her daughter. The natural result was that the simple old couple, quite content that Nikhil should be entertained and looked after by Maya, with the best intentions in the world, gave these two young people ample opportunity to come together, in the beginning, perhaps, as brother and sister, but very soon, as something totally different. For, however much Nikhil and Maya may have been told to look on their relationship as that of brother and sister, the fact remained that they were not so related.

Had Prakash Babu and his wife been in the least degree acquainted with the depths of passion and lack of self-restraint that were the essentials of their daughter's character; had they realised how selfish and callous to the feelings of others Maya had been rendered by the absolute indulgence they had given her in their deep sorrow at her unlucky fate—had they been conscious of the fact that Maya was almost alarmingly beautiful and irresistably fascinating, they would surely have guarded the girl jealously and might have saved her from the sad fate to which her vanity, her thirst for admiration and her selfish impulsiveness were dragging her!

Nikhil had, in the beginning, made an honest attempt to resist the engaging charm of Maya's manner and the fascinating beauty of her person. But Nikhil was, after all, a mere man—and in spite of all his struggle to keep the sweet face of his wife and the innocent eyes of his child before him, by slow degrees, he fell under the spell of the girl's beauty, and had not, at first, the strength of mind, and a little later, the slightest desire to shake off this weight of dangerous fascination that was crushing all the honour and all the manhood out of him.

How clear in Nikhil's mind, as he sat buried deep in thought this evening on the bank of the river, at the spot where Maya and he had spent so many hours of delicious joy, was the memory of the morning on which, after about two months of intimate friendship with Maya, he had in a burst of uncontrollable passion told Maya that he loved her! Never had Maya looked more beautiful than on that eventful morning, as she stood under a shady *asoka* tree, in her father's garden, draped in a soft, clinging *saree* of pure white silk relieved only by a narrow border of brightest vermilion, with one delicate white hand stroking the neck of her deer and the other holding a black and white pigeon nestled close against the transparent ivory of her cheek. When Nikhil stepped out into the garden to join Maya, he caught a glimpse of her as she stood thus and his heart almost ceased to beat, so overwhelmed was he at the sight of such glorious youth and beauty! And then—he lost all control over himself and gave himself up completely and entirely to the girl and bound himself to be her slave for life.

At this point of his reverie, Nikhil heaved a deep sigh and slowly opened his eyes, The rays of the setting sun made the water of the river flow in tiny ripples of burnished gold; the clumps of *neem* and *asoka* trees that lined the whole bank of the river were waving their lofty branches with a gentle, inviting motion while the soft murmur of the river as it went its way, spoke of contentment and peace. Nikhil looked at all this calm beauty of nature with eyes of fear and horror—the setting sun that was bidding farewell to the world before sinking to rest, seemed to his unhappy heart to be saying good-bye to all that was good in him; the waving branches of the welcoming trees seemed to be motioning him away from all that was beautiful and true—they carried to his struggling heart, no message of the shelter of the divine embrace of which they were the symbols. In the gentle murmur of the water which sang so softly of the love and mercy of the Creator, Nikhil's guilty heart heard the low voice of his wife reproaching him for his cruel desertion of her.

Nikhil shook himself and sat erect, half ashamed of his thoughts. He pulled out his watch from the pocket of his white muslin panjabi and looked at it. "Five minutes to half past six" he said, half aloud "she will be here almost immediately, and things must be settled once for all." Eagerly he looked in the direction from which he expected Maya to come and give him her final answer and his heart beat high with expectancy and longing as he waited for her. Yes, there she was in the distance—that vision of grace and beauty could be no other. Nikhil went forward quickly, eagerly to meet Maya half-way, his brain reeling and his heart beating like a sledge-hammer as the object of his mad infatuation came nearer and nearer. As his eyes drank in her beauty greedily, he could not but look with fresh admiration at her perfect face, with its full, dark eyes, framed in a wealth of shining, rippling black hair—at the consummate grace of her figure, as she advanced with light eager steps quickened by her longing to be clasped in the arms of her lover. Closely, rapturously they clung to each other, while a few broken words of love burst from the lips of both—their limbs trembled with the strength of their emotion.

With the fire of passion burning in his heart, Nikhil looked into Maya's eyes—eyes shining with a dangerous light—"My angel, my beautiful—I can see from your eyes what your answer is to be. How can you crush me altogether by refusing to come and brighten a home for me, Maya, when I love you with such deep passion, when I have consecrated myself to you? When your eyes shine with this glorious love-light, my beloved, I cannot believe you have come to ruin my life. Maya! Maya!" he uttered in hot, passionate tones "speak quickly darling—my soul is on fire with love and longing—my nerves are racked with impatience. Is it 'yes,' Maya? Say quickly, dearest!" Nikhil's voice was hoarse and strained as he spoke to the girl with all the yearning of his heart finding its way into his words.

Maya's beautiful face burnt red with the flame of the unholy passion that was consuming her inwardly; the fierce light in her eyes shone still more dangerously in the pressure of her lover's embrace. She withdrew herself from Nikhil's arms, for her breast was heaving hard and her breath came in short, convulsive gasps, With both hands pressed against her heart in a vain attempt to soothe its mad passion, Maya looked full into Nikhil's eyes.

"Nikhil" she said, and the low, tense tone in which she spoke his name, sent a thrill through every fibre of his frame. "Nikhil, you have read my answer in my eyes. Oh, beloved, how could my answer be anything but the one you want? Do you not know that I am yours, body and soul? That I love you with a strength and passion that almost frightens me? Take me, dearest—I am ready to leave all and follow you!"

Nikhil's heart bursted with joy as he drew more strained Maya to his heart and covered her flushed face and lips with passionate kisses.

"Darling, my darling," he almost shouted in joy, "you are an angel of love! Trust me and come with me, Maya, and your life will be a dream of happiness."

Only in Nikhil's love-sick imagination could Maya's face, beautiful but distorted just now with reckless determination, seem that of an angel of love. Had he been less infatuated, it would not have taken him a moment to see that she was reckless, and that, in her eagerness to satisfy her desire for excitement and change, she would have consented to leave the quiet, uneventful life in her parents' house, galling to her flighty nature and cling to any lover who vowed lifelong devotion.

After the first paroxysm of delirium was over, Nikhil led Maya to their usual seat on a huge, flat stone close to the river-bank and proceeded to instruct her carefully as to how and when she was to be ready to steal away from the home of her childhood—from the roof that had, these eighteen years, sheltered her innocent, young life—from the arms of the parents who had lavished all the love of their hearts on her, from the parents to whom Maya was the one hope, the one joy and priceless treasure of their lives!

Nikhil's train was at a very inconvenient hour—between two and three o'clock in the mornings, so that on the following night after an earlier dinner than usual, he prepared to bid his host and hostess good-bye. He explained that he preferred leaving immediately for the station, as it would not be fair to Prakash Babu and his wife to disturb them at that unseemly hour of the night.

"Good-bye, my son, good-bye," said Prakash Babu in his usual hearty way, as Nikhil bent to take the dust of his feet. "We should have compelled you to stay on a little longer, but I suppose Nilima's claims come before everything else, eh?" and he laughed a good-natured, affectionate laugh. Poor Nikhil flinched as these well-meaning words struck his guilty cheek like so many lashes of a cruel whip. He said nothing in reply—he smiled nervously, unable to meet the unsuspecting eyes of his father's old friend, and after a brief, hasty and shame-faced farewell, left the house of the good people he was on the point of ruining.

The town clocks struck the hour of midnight—the night was dark and quiet and the whole town was hushed in slumber. Only the occasional cry of some watchman, as he went his rounds, or a snatch of song from some light-hearted, lonely loiterer broke the intense stillness of the night. It was an hour when every honest, innocent soul was at rest, when only the unhappy and the guilty could not find rest in slumber.

Maya waited with feverish impatience in her room, where she locked herself in to be safe from intrusion. She waited for the half-hour to strike, for Nikhil would come to her then. Her heart was restless and uneasy, for on one side, was the fear, though very vague, of what she was about to do, while on the other, she dreaded any accident that might come in the way of her accomplishing her intended, guilty design. A small bundle of jewellery and clothing lay on a table before her—she was taking that with her. Her eyes glanced around the room she had occupied so long; she caught sight of a photograph of her father and mother on a bracket on the wall. She rose and took it down from its place, looked long at it as though to decide whether she should take it with her or not, and, finally, with a shudder, put it back into its place and paced up and down the room with ever-increasing impatience and nervousness.

Half past one. "At last!" Maya heaved a sigh and rose to her feet. With clenched hands and eyes peering into the darkness outside, she stood straining her ears to catch the first sound of her lover's footsteps on the path that lay close by her window.

"Maya, are you ready?" The passionate voice was Nikhil's. Maya knew it and put her hands out through the window to clasp his, as she said, trembling with suppressed excitement, "Yes, Nikhil, I am ready."

"Can you jump out noiselessly and lightly, darling?" came in a tender whisper from outside. "Jump carefully, I shall hold you in my arms, Maya."

The girl was always agile and at this moment infinitely so. Lightly she leapt out and in a minute was safe in Nikhil's arms.

Hand clasped closely in hand, without a word, and as noiselessly as thieves, these two unhappy fugitives from honour crept out of the garden. Once outside the gate, involuntarily they stopped and turned to look at the house which had afforded the one such genial hospitality, the other, all the comforts and joys in the world!

Once more, in absolute silence, the lovers turned away. The clasp of their hands tightened; their breath quickened; their hearts beat tumultuously, as they walked with hurried, uneven steps to the conveyance awaiting them at the end of the road. Alas! that at this unhappy hour, the angels who guard the happiness of innocent souls should also, with their white wings folded, be wrapped in unconscious slumber!

(To be continued on Thursday next.)

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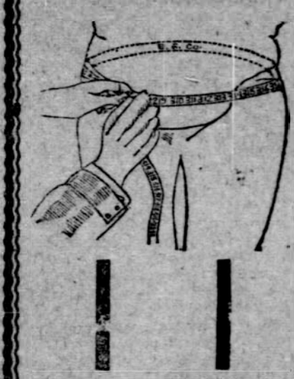

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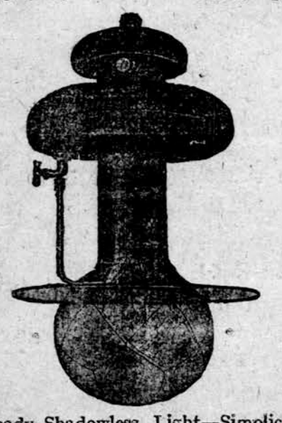

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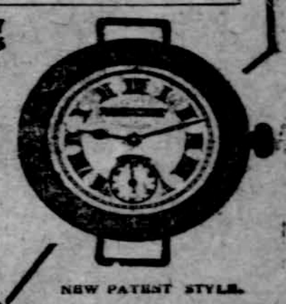

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